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ARMY MEETING TO STUDY DATA ON SOUTH HELD

Military Administration To Be Informed of Basic Policy

TOJO GIVES ADDRESS

Advisers to Key Regions and High Officials Attend Conference

The Military Administration in the Southern Regions, based on the brilliant victories won by the Imperial Forces under the August Virtue of His Majesty the Emperor in the 10 months since the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia, has appointed all its officials and completed its organization, and has entered the stage of real construction. At this time the Army has called together the leaders of the Military Administration to its headquarters and since Monday has been holding the Southern Regions Military Administration Conference.

The conference has been called to gather all the experiences and knowledge of actual conditions because they are valuable material for study, and at the same time, to inform those connected with Military Administration of the fundamental policy of the Army, thus to open up a powerful operation of the Military Administration.

Those attending the conference are the five Advisers to the Military Administration: Count Hideo Kodama (Java), Hidejiro Nagata (Malaya), Shozo Murata (Philippines), Shigemasa Sunada (Malaya), and Hyogoro Sakurai (Burma); Military Administrative Directors, and the various officials of the Army Headquarters.

Tuesday's conference opened at 3 p.m. and Premier General Hideki Tojo, concurrently War Minister, gave an important address of instructions.

With the swift and overwhelming victory of the Imperial Forces in wiping out the Anglo-Americans as the background, the Military Administration in the Southern Regions has progressed rapidly. Politically, economically, culturally, and in all fields amazing progress has been made and the ideal of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is rapidly being brought into reality. The magnificent efforts of those connected with the Military Administration have conquered all obstacles.

The cooperation of the native inhabitants, who all understand the true intentions of the Japanese, cannot be overlooked. The great interest to learn Japanese, the establishment of various schools, the securing of food supply, the revival of railroad transportation, the progress in the development of natural resources, these all show the strong advance of the Military Administration. The imperialistic Anglo-American-Dutch colonies have disappeared and the building of the Co-Prosperity Sphere for the liberated people of East Asia has begun.

It is expected that the conference will do much in cementing the firm position of things and spirit in carrying the War of Greater East Asia to a successful conclusion.

RAILWAY EXHIBITION ON

As a forerunner to the 70th anniversary of the establishment of the State Railway which will be celebrated beginning today, the Greater East Asia Railway Exhibition opened on Tuesday at the Nihonbashi Mitsukoshi Department store.

A panorama exhibit on the history of the Japanese State Railway as well as other exhibits depicting railway communications in Greater East Asia 50 years hence are being shown. The exhibit also shows railway connections between Tokyo and Berlin and Rome.

Similar exhibits are being shown at the Ginza and the Shinjuku Mitsukoshi department stores.

Student Planes Leave

Domei

MUKDEN, October 13.—The airplanes piloted by the Japanese student fliers visiting Manchoukuo left Mukden at 1 p.m. today for Heijo, Chosen, on their way home.

Language Contest Planned in Java For Native Students

Domei

BATAVIA, October 13.—Japanese authorities here will sponsor on March 15 and 16 next year a contest in proficiency in Japanese for Indonesian school children in Java. All Indonesian schools in Java will send five contestants to the meet to demonstrate their abilities in conversation and singing in Japanese.

ASIA DEVELOPMENT HAS UNITY AS BASIS

Importance of Cooperative Efforts to Crush Allies Stressed at First Meeting

The vision of Japan, Manchoukuo and China locked up in a body to brush aside all forces which are in the way of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere rose on Tuesday when the first conference of the Asia Development Associations of the three countries, covering four days, began.

Stirring addresses by the leaders of the Asia Development Federation of Japan which sponsored the conference and by representatives of the associations participating in the conference marked the first day session of the historic convention.

The remaining sessions will be devoted to the discussion of measures for achieving perfect unity among Japan, Manchoukuo and China which will be necessary to ensure that America and Britain and all of what they stand for will be completely eliminated from East Asia as the first condition of the realization of the ideal of Greater East Asia which is shared by the three countries as witness their joint declaration published before the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia.

In the principal address of the day, General Senjuro Hayashi, former Premier, who is president of the Asia Development Federation of Japan, put it to Japan, Manchoukuo and China to join forces to defend Greater East Asia, and what is more, to carry out a positive offensive against America and Britain, which are the enemies of the peace of the world, and thereby establish a new order grounded on righteousness.

The former Premier of Japan assured Manchoukuo, China, and other nations associated with Japan that in the great work of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Japan with its rapidly expanding fighting services could be left to deal with the armed forces of America and Britain.

Japan Is Prepared

Japan, he stressed, has plans ready to meet the offensive which America and Britain are telling the world will be launched against Japan when their rearmament programs are completed.

Another notable address was given by Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani.

He drew a picture of Japan, Manchoukuo, and China united in resolution not to sheathe the sword until America and Britain, which have oppressed and exploited the nations and races of East Asia for more than a century, have been crushed and rendered incapable of doing further harm to the human race.

He expressed his conviction that the present conference would end in closer cooperation between the associations in the meeting and the Governments of the countries in which they operate in the formulation and enforcement of measures for achieving the common objective of overthrowing America and Britain.

Prior to the meeting, which started at 1 p.m., the delegates visited the Meiji and Yasukuni Shrines. They did that after they had turned with bowed heads to the Imperial Palace at the plaza in front of the Palace.

Subsequently they called at Government and public and newspaper offices.

The address of General Hayashi, who spoke on behalf of the sponsors

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Military Administration Discussed

For the important purpose of comparing notes on Southern administration in order to pave the way for a powerful operation, the Army has called experienced leaders connected with the vital undertaking to its headquarters since Monday. Premier Tojo is shown above delivering an address setting forth valuable instructions.

ROOSEVELT FAVORS SELECT LABOR RULE

Enlistment of Juveniles Also Advocated in Fireside Chat —Prejudices Hit

Domei

LISBON, October 12.—President Franklin Roosevelt speaking tonight at the scheduled fireside chat, on the occasion of Columbus Day, declared in a nation-wide broadcast that from what he observed during his recent trip around the country a legislation may be necessary for a selective service system for industries, both on farms and in factories, similar to the military selective service system, according to reports from Washington.

Roosevelt added, continued the reports, that in order to ensure efficiency in the production of arms and munitions, workers must be discouraged from moving from one factory to another, while the practice of stealing labor from each other must be stopped. Boys and girls, he continued, may be used to replace men of military age on farms and in factories.

Roosevelt further clarified that school authorities in all States of the nation have been instructed to have high school students take some time off from their schooling year, or use summer vacation to work on farms or in war industries, thus affording a better opportunity for the boys and girls of America to contribute their bit toward the war effort.

It was also revealed by Roosevelt that some communities in the United States dislike to employ women, others negros, while still others do not want old men. He said "we cannot afford such prejudices."

CHUNGKING SPOKESMAN HITS ANGLO-U.S. ATTITUDE

Should Relinquish All Special Rights in China, American Scribe Told

Domei

CANTON, October 13.—The United States and Britain should relinquish not only their extraterritorial rights but all other unilateral special rights they have been enjoying in China, a spokesman of the Chungking regime yesterday told a United Press correspondent, according to information available here today.

Pointing out that extrality rights are but one kind of privilege enjoyed by the two Powers, the Chungking spokesman declared that China has been suffering for a century from their special rights including preferential tariff, stationing of their armed forces, navigation of rivers, residence of missionaries, issuance of their paper money, establishment of factories, leasing of territory and others.

The Chungking spokesman concluded that the United States and Britain should relinquish these rights if they wish to accord an equal status to Chungking, the report said.

Gallant Fighting Featured Feat Of Army Units Despite Obstacles

Sakuma, Harada, Hirai Contingents Overcame Torried Heat, Superior Numbers, to Reduce Yenangyaung, Bhamo, Other Vital Points

A detailed description of the accomplishments of the Sakuma, Harada and Hirai Units for which they have been granted citations by Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Burma Area, follow:

The Sakuma Unit received the order to reduce Yenangyaung as vanguards of the Sakurai Unit and left Allanmyo on the night of April 9. It reached Ositskon a few miles east of Allanmyo early on the morning of April 16, after passing through the greatest desert area in Burma in its worst season. Marching was extremely difficult and the temperature was the highest during this season. The direct rays of the fierce sun brought the temperature up to 140 degrees Fahrenheit. Suffering under greatly adverse conditions and from a lack of water, the unit succeeded in hiding its strategical intention and drove toward, Yenangyaung. It then made a turn and at 1 a.m. on April 16, it succeeded in taking the enemy from the rear. At that time the main strength o fthe Sakurai Unit was attacking the city and Yenangyaung was in flames and heavy clouds of smoke covered the sky.

Having put itself in a position to pincer the enemy, the Sakuma Unit began to advance and came face to face with the main strength of the enemy which was preparing for retreat. It immediately began its attack and the comrade unit on the other side too opened up a coordinated assault. The enemy with about 40 to 50 tanks and automobiles was plunged into chaos and tried to flee in disorder but our forces did not allow them to do so. In a battle lasting about two hours the enemy main strength was annihilated.

Take Enemy Wireless Base

At 7:30 a.m. on the next morning the Sakuma Unit advanced to Taungawing and immediately occupied the enemy wireless base. A detachment of the unit discovered an enemy mechanized force composed of about 300 automobiles and tanks on the road by the Pin River, attacked this and forced it to flee.

But the enemy which fled intended to reoccupy Yenangyoung and, recruiting new tanks and artillery forces, repeatedly counter-attacked. The unit's defense was impregnable and fighting continued throughout the day.

On April 18, a detachment of the Sakuma Unit proceeding toward Nyanfura contacted a strong force of the enemy retreating from the Hagwe sector. Here a fierce seven hours long battle took place. The enemy was overwhelmingly superior in number but the detachment of the Sakuma Unit fought well and succeeded in destroying and scattering the enemy's tanks. The fleeing enemy then came toward Yamethin against the main force of the Sakuma Unit.

The enemy was fighting desperately to break through the encirclement, and in a terrific battle in which even stretcher-bearers and messenger corps took up arms, the Sakuma Unit succeeded in driving off the enemy as darkness was approaching. It succeeded in defeating

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Today's Press Comments

Wednesday, October 14, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times Advertiser.)

Yasukuni Festival

NICHI NICHI—Beginning with the solemn memorial service tonight, the Extraordinary Grand Festival of the Yasukuni Shrine will be held for two days, October 15 and 16, when the spirits of 15,021 who laid down their lives as a foundation stone for the establishment of a new world order will be enshrined.

As is well known, the Yasukuni Shrine is sacred to those who died in the cause of the Meiji Restoration and to those who have given their lives for the country in the subsequent wars. The spirits now to be enshrined, like their predecessors, will forever be looked up to as gods of the country and as paragons for posterity.

Ten months have now elapsed since the start of the War of Greater East Asia. With American-British forces in East Asia crushed, the battlefront for both the Imperial Army and Navy extends several thousand kilometers. The people behind the guns, giving whole-hearted support to the Army and Navy, are convinced of ultimate victory.

That such brilliant war results have been achieved and that we can march forward toward the perfection of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is due entirely to the gallant fighting of the Imperial Forces since the Manchurian Incident and the China Affair.

When we see with our own eyes the wonder progress that is being made and when we think of the future ascendancy of our national destiny, we are filled with unbounded gratitude for the loyalty of those whose spirits are now being enshrined.

Whether we personally worship at the Shrine or do so from afar, we must pay the most reverent homage and renew our determination to follow in the footsteps of the national heroes, to bring the War of Greater

(Continued on Page 2)

3 ARMY UNITS HONORED FOR BRILLIANT SERVICE IN BURMA OPERATIONS

CITATIONS

The citation awarded the Sakuma Unit and the Unit attached thereto follows:

"The Sakuma Unit,
The Unit attached thereto.

"The above formed the first line of the Sakurai Army Corps. Following the reduction of Alan Myo, the above was ordered to raid Yenangyaung. Concealing its design, the above made a thrust deep into the enemy line and occupied the designated point at midnight on April 16.

"Deprived of its only retreat line, the enemy force with a powerful mechanized corps as its nucleus staged desperate attacks in a frantic attempt to find a way out. Another enemy force with a mixture of Chungking troops, by making tenacious attacks from the north, tried to encircle the above.

"Perceiving this, the above, despite its inferiority in strength and especially in equipment, but with indomitable fighting spirit charged willynilly on the enemy around for five days and nights, cut the rear of the enemy's powerful mechanized unit and dealt an annihilative blow to it, at the same time smashing Chungking troops that had been sent as reinforcements.

"All this is due to the fact that the above, under the able leadership of the Commander, was solidified as one mass of steel and gave full play to its inordinate fighting spirit. Its exploits are distinguished.

"Wherefore a citation is hereby issued.

June 15, 1942

SHOJIRO IIDA,
Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in the Burma Area."

The citation issued to the Harada Unit and the Unit attached thereto follows:

"The Harada Unit,
The Unit attached thereto.

"The above, as the vanguard of the Sakurai Army Corps, advanced near Bhang early in February and effected a surprising landing on the other bank of the Salween that had been occupied by the enemy, which was encircled from the rear and dealt a fatal blow.

"Acting as a first-line unit of the Corps, the above subsequently marched to the river bank of the Sittang and secured control of the bridge, the only retreat line for the enemy, and almost completely annihilated the India 17th division.

"By swift action the above occupied Rangoon on March 8.

"Commencing operations on northern Burma, the above cut the rear of a British mechanized corps near Shue Gong, charged on and annihilated it.

"When the Army started a general attack, the above, as the vanguard of the Corps, advanced near Maniwa, where the above stormed and annihilated an Anglo-Indian force that had been attempting to cross the river there. The above forthwith smashed the enemy's reinforcements and compelled them to seek a retreat line elsewhere.

"Negotiating steeps, the above advanced as far as the upper reaches of the Chindwin and engaged and dealt fatal blows to the enemy's remnants at every turn.

"Thus the above during large-scale operations over a long distance rendered meritorious services by displaying rare mobility and dealing death to every enemy encountered. All this is due to the fact that the above, under the intrepid leadership of the enterprising Commander, maintained closest unity and gave full play to its fighting spirit in the face of difficult situations. Its exploits are distinguished.

"Wherefore a citation is hereby issued.

June 15, 1942

SHOJIRO IIDA,
Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in the Burma Area."

The citation granted to the Hirai Unit and the Unit attached thereto follows:

"The Hirai Unit,
The Unit attached thereto.

"Following the campaign on Lashio by the Watanabe Army Corps, the above, as the Corps' vanguard, was ordered to raid Bhamo.

"Leaving Lashio on April 30, the above by night attacks charged from the rear the enemy's newly established 29th division that had fallen back on the steeps in and around Senwe and Khutkhai and dealt it an annihilative blow.

"At dawn on May 3 the above daringly crossed the big suspension bridge at Nankhang that was about to be blown up and thereby prevented its destruction and destroyed the Anglo-Indian troops that were on the opposite bank.

"At midnight on May 3 the above effected a surprise attack on and reduced Bhamo.

"In a span of no less than four days the above, grinding down the enemy's resistance and traversing a distance of over 300 kilometers, served as the pathfinder for the Corps' main force and contributed toward its pincers operations.

"All this is due to the burning fighting spirit of the whole Unit from the Commander down and to its swift actions. Its exploits are distinguished.

"Wherefore a citation is hereby issued.

June 15, 1942

SHOJIRO IIDA,
Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in the Burma Area."

His Majesty Informed of Bravery of Armed Forces in South

ANNIHILATED ENEMY

As Vanguards, Sakuma, Harada And Hirai Contingents Facilitated Campaign

The Imperial Army Forces came in for more honors Tuesday when the War Ministry announced that citations granted to the Sakuma, Harada and Hirai Units by Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in the Burma Area, had come to the attention of His Majesty the Emperor.

The Sakuma Unit, as vanguards of the Sakurai Army Corps, reduced Yenangyaung and dealt an annihilative blow to Anglo-Indian and Chinese forces after a severe combat lasting five days and nights during which the enemy made desperate counter-attacks in an attempt to find a way out.

Shows Great Mobility

The Harada Unit, another first line Unit of the Sakurai Army Corps, scored brilliant war results in northern Burma by displaying its mobility.

The Hirai Unit, as a vanguard of the Watanabe Army Corps, made a surprise attack on and reduced Bhamo after negotiating steep hills and thereby served as the pathfinder for the main force of the Corps.

The War Ministry announcement at 4 p.m. Tuesday follows:

"For meritorious services rendered in the Burma campaign, a citation has been awarded to the Sakuma Unit and the Unit attached thereto, another to the Harada Unit and the Unit attached thereto, and another to the Hirai Unit and the Unit attached thereto by the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in the Burma Area. This fact has been made known to His Majesty the Emperor."

The careers of Unit Commanders Sakuma, Harada and Hirai follow;

Unit Commander Kyogi Sakuma is a native of Yamaguchi Prefecture. He was graduated from the Army Cadet School, the Toyama Military School and the Tokyo School of Foreign Languages. He was attached to the Japanese Army Garrison in China, after which he was attached to the Nawa Municipal Commercial School. He participated in the Tsinan operations of 1928. In March, 1933, he was made a member of the Press Section of the War Ministry. Later he served as Chief of the Press Section of the Japanese Army in South China before being given his present post of Unit Commander.

From Hiroshima Prefecture

Unit Commander Mune Harada hails from Hiroshima Prefecture. He is a graduate of the Army Cadet School. In 1919 he was attached to the Japanese Army in Vladivostok. He later served successively as an adjutant at the Army Cadet School, as an instructor at the same school, as an adjutant to the Army in Taiwan, as an adjutant to the Army General Staff, as a member of the Headquarters of the Kwangtung Army. He was again attached to the Army Cadet School before assuming his present post.

Unit Commander Usuke Hirai is also a Yamaguchi man. He was graduated from the Army Cadet School. In 1920 he was sent to Chentao at the time of the uprisings there. He later served as an instructor at the Cavalry School and as a students' unit commander at the Toyama Military School.

MORE FILIPINOS FREED

Domei

DAVAO, October 12.—In addition to Filipino war prisoners who were released sometime ago because of illness or injury, model Filipino prisoners were released on parole Saturday morning with due ceremonies in this city.

Eighty-six of these released captives are scheduled to enter the newly established police training institute in order to cooperate with the Japanese military administration in maintaining peace and order.

COMMANDER NOTED FOR GOOD MEMORY

Brother Gisuke Says He Was Always at Head of Class In Primary School

Unit Commander Kyogi Sakuma, whose citation granted for his outstanding services during the Burma campaign has been brought to the knowledge of His Imperial Majesty, was noted for his good memory during his childhood and was always at the top of his class, according to his eldest brother Gisuke, 61.

When a Domei reporter called at the Unit-Commander's native town of Akiho in Yamaguchi Prefecture, his eldest brother Gisuke Sakuma, obviously deeply moved by the honor accorded his brother, said, "My brother was noted for his good memory while he was in primary school. He was always at the head of his class and was many times appointed monitor of his class. But he was so naughty that the teacher sometimes had to dispense with his services."

Unit Commander Sakuma has six brothers, one of whom is a commander in the navy and the captain of a warship serving the nation somewhere on the seas.

Unit Commander Usuke Hirai, of the Watanabe Unit, whose citation was brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, besides being a distinguished fighter is also the father of three sons who are in the service of the armed forces of the nation. The Commander is a native of Agenosho-machi in Yamaguchi Prefecture. His wife Fuki on hearing of the honor granted to her soldier husband was moved to tears of gratitude and emotion and said:

"When I was informed that the citation, which was awarded to my husband, had been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, I was deeply moved at the thought of my husband having been able to serve as a member of the Imperial Forces for the cause of the country. Besides, in view of the highest glory bestowed on the unit under my husband's command, I thought that it is more than what they deserve.

"I have three sons and since all of them are enlisted in the Army, I believe that they would be able to serve their country.

"I had received from my husband only two post cards from the fronts thus far but in the short sentences they contained it was written that he could not but think that the officers and men serving under him are like his children. I hope my three sons would engrave deeply in their heart this high honor and be able to render service to their country."

2 JAPANESE TEACHERS OF LANGUAGE HONORED

Awarded Prizes by Japanese Authorities in Ceremony At Administration Office

Domei

BATAVIA, October 13.—In recognition of their services in teaching the Japanese language in schools in Banten Province, Java, two Javanese teachers have been awarded prizes of honor by the Japanese authorities here in a ceremony held in the office of the Provincial Administration.

On a recent inspection tour in Java, Civil Administrator Okazaki discovered that Diaoaroe Kmantara and Prawira Soemantri, two Japanese language teachers, fulfilled their duties so well that their pupils in the National School of Rangkasbitoeng, Banten Province, showed remarkable progress in their studies. They displayed their knowledge of the language in reading and singing performances, held in Mr. Okazaki's honor in the plaza in front of the Prefectural Office.

The two Javanese teachers, who graduated with honors from the Normal School in Bandoeng, completed the required curriculum at the Teachers Training Institute at Batavia last September.

In response to the rising enthusiasm shown over the study of the Japanese language throughout Java, the Japanese authorities are planning to hold a Japanese language contest in Batavia for two days, March 15 and 16, next year. Every national school in picked cities in the island will be required to send two conversation contestants and five champion singers to this contest. They have already been notified thereof by the Japanese authorities.

Winners in the contest, it is understood, will be given awards.

Premier Honors Li

A farewell luncheon party was given by Premier General Hideki Tojo at the War Minister's official residence on Tuesday for Li Shaokeng, the newly-appointed Foreign Minister of Manchoukuo and former Manchoukuo Ambassador to Japan, who will leave here shortly for his home country.

His Majesty Honors Five Special Envoys With Luncheon Party

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to give a luncheon on Tuesday to Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, Hachiro Arita, and Ryutaro Nagai who successfully consummated their mission as special envoys to the National Government of China, and also Koki Hirota and Yasukichi Yatabe who recently completed their mission as special envoys to Thailand, reports Domei. His Imperial Highness Prince Kotohito Kanin attended the Imperial function. Others attending the luncheon were Tsuneo Matsudaira, Imperial Household Minister, Marquis Koichi Kido, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, and Admiral Saburo Hyakutake, Grand Chamberlain to His Majesty the Emperor.

ASIA DEVELOPMENT HAS UNITY AS BASIS

(Continued From Page 1)

of the conference, opened the meeting.

Foreign Minister Tani was the next speaker. Then congratulatory messages from various quarters were read.

They were from Lieutenant-General Genshichi Oikawa, Acting Director-General of the China Affairs Board, Vice-President Kiwao Okumura of the Board of Information, Governor Mitsumaro Matsumura of Tokyo, President Aiichiro Fujiyama of the Japan Chamber of Commerce, General Hsu Liang, Chinese Ambassador to Japan, and Li Shao-keng, Manchoukuo Ambassador to Japan.

The message from the Manchoukuo Ambassador was read by his proxy. There was then the reading of congratulatory telegrams sent by President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China, Wang I-tang, Chairman of the Political Committee of North China, Prince Teh, President of the Autonomous Government of Mongolia, and Premier Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo.

General Hayashi's address was in substance as follows:

"The present meeting was arranged by the Dai-Nippon Asia Development Federation which has been established on the merger of more than 60 organizations interested in the development of East Asia.

"This is the first time that the leaders of organizations promoting the development of Asia in the three countries of Japan, Manchoukuo and China have gathered together for the discussion of matters of common interest to them.

"As is already known to all of you, the War of Greater East Asia is a holy war which aims at the elimination of all American and British influence from East Asia and the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"It is exceedingly heartening to observe that Japan and Manchoukuo stand on the same principle and that Japan and China are sharing in the joys and sorrows of each other. This at a time when the three countries of Japan, Manchoukuo and China are bound by the sacred duty to join their forces to bring the War of Greater East Asia to a conclusively successful end.

"I have a great wish that the peoples of Japan, Manchoukuo, and China will acquire a good knowledge of the function of the three countries which is to realize Greater East Asia and cooperate in every possible way with their Governments in the matter of bringing about the defeat of America and Britain which is the first condition of the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"The policy which has been upheld by Japan ever since the founding of the Empire is to promote the peace of the world through stabilizing conditions in East Asia. Nothing on earth will cause Japan to depart from this course.

"Before we can hope for the realization of our national ideal, we must see that the three countries of Japan, Manchoukuo and China, related with one another geographically, historically and economically, achieve a condition permitting them to get on together and prosper together.

"We are in a world where all sorts of views of the world based on the conceptions of liberty, independence, and peace, as upheld by America and Britain, have ended. We see in process the reorganization of the entire world into a number of areas. In Europe, we find Germany and Italy, which are spurred by similar motives to those which are inspiring Japan, exerting themselves to construct a new order.

"In East Asia, we are engaged in the construction of a Co-Prosperity Sphere. The Sphere can be a contribution toward the construction of a new world order only when all the nations and races inhabiting it are united in the maintenance of the arrangement. Imperialism or the policy of exploiting weaker nations and the principle of self-determination which seeks to achieve a show of equality among the nations of the world have been found to be unfit for the new conditions which have come among us. A new world order, if it is to endure, must be grounded on the principle of a world family on which the nations and races of East Asia stand.

"The War of Greater East Asia has now entered a stage where the three countries of Japan, Manchoukuo and China have to unite more closely to defend Greater East Asia and to launch a positive offensive against America and Britain, which are the enemies of the peace of the world.

"I am told that America and Britain are planning an offensive against Japan. Japan with its unequalled fighting services has plans ready for meeting any offensive which may be undertaken by America and Britain in an attempt to turn the tables against Japan which has been successful in the war ever since its beginning."

Foreign Minister Tani in his address referred to the joint declaration of Japan, Manchoukuo, and China which was published last year.

That declaration, he went on, laid down the principle which should guide Japan, Manchoukuo and China in their conduct. The efforts which are being made by the three countries toward the construction of Greater East Asia are in keeping with the spirit of the declaration.

He noted with satisfaction the manner in which the peoples of Manchoukuo and China responded to the action of Japan in declaring war on America and Britain on December 8 last year.

Regarding the function of the Asia Development Associations of Japan, Manchoukuo and China, he said that they are to assist the Governments of the countries in which they are operating in working out the problem of how best to achieve the aim of the War of Greater East Asia.

He closed by expressing the hope that the historic meeting would end in closer unity among Japan, Manchoukuo and China in the matter of defeating America and Britain and of realizing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

GALLANT FIGHTING IN BURMA DESCRIBED

(Continued From Page 1)

the desperate enemy because of its firm unity.

The unit continued to fight with its small force against the numerically superior enemy on April 19, 20, and 21. On April 20, it received reinforcements, and on April 21, succeeded in wiping out the stubborn enemy around Yenangyaung.

Defied Blazing Heat

A recountal of the gallant fighting of the Harada Unit follows:

1. Combats around Bhang and the Sittang. Leaving the Thai-Burma border on January 20, the Unit, defying blazing heat and overcoming natural hazards, penetrated into and reduced Bhang on the morning of February 3 after smashing an enemy force several hundred strong.

Bearing down the tough resistance of the remnants, the Unit on February 12 reached Kunzei. Advancing further, it came to a point from where a view of the Sittang River was obtainable. That was on February 22.

Here an enemy force 3,000 strong equipped with 400 motor cars, 30 tanks and as many field guns had established positions in order to check our advance along the Sittang.

Daringly charging this enemy force, the Harada Unit after a full day's severe combat succeeded in driving a wedge into these enemy positions. When night attacks were opened, the enemy began to retreat.

At 6:30 o'clock the next morning, February 23, the Unit stole a march on the enemy, which was making a retreat en masse, and blasted the iron bridge spanning the Sittang, thereby completely cutting the enemy's retreat line. An annihilative battle was staged along the Sittang where the enemy had been driven into a corner. The battlefield, strewn with corpses and debris of munitions and motor cars, presented a horrible sight. The main force of the India 17th division was smashed. This contributed materially toward the subsequent operations.

Stormed Rangoon

2. Rangoon Campaign. Leaving the Sittang on March 3 and passing through swamps and jungles, the Unit stormed Rangoon like surging waves and, destroying enemy forces at every turn, succeeded in hoisting the Rising Sun over the Rangoon Municipal Office at 10:00 o'clock on the morning of March 7, thus winning for the Sakurai Army Corps the honor of being the first to enter Rangoon.

3. Battles around Shwedaung and Prome. Upon the commencement of operations on northern Burma by the Sakurai Army Corps, the Harada Unit on March 25 started its northward advance on March 25. Four days later, it advanced on Shwedaung where it encountered an enemy mechanized unit that had come from the direction of Madain and repulsed it.

But the repulsed enemy mechanized unit, mixed with other retreating forces, and they together made a force 5,000 or 6,000 strong equipped with 60 or 70 tanks and as many armored cars, several hundred motor cars and 10 guns. With this force the enemy attempted to recapture Shwedaung and started counter-attacks at night. The Harada Unit defended Shwedaung at the point of death and succeeded in frustrating the enemy's design.

At 4:00 a.m. the following day, March 30, the Harada Unit advanced on Myanaung and stormed from the rear the enemy's main force that had been mustered up between Shwedaung and Madain. Relying on efficient guns, the enemy showered a volley of gunfire, enveloping the neighboring hamlets in flames. The combat lasted over ten hours, during which the British mechanized corps was nearly annihilated.

Effecting a surprise attack at midnight on April 1, the Unit reduced the enemy's position on a plateau at Prome and at 3:00 a.m. the next day completely occupied Irrawaddy a vital point along the Irrawaddy River.

Advancing at the rate of 40 kilometers per day beginning April 26, the Unit on April 30 reached the opposite bank of the Monywa and, after crossing the Chindwin, occupied Monywa City. The control of this city was secured on May 2 when a British Indian force 4,000 or 5,000 strong was repulsed.

Repaired Bridges

After the attack directed against Lashio by the Watanabe army corps, the Hirai Unit left this place on April 30 as the vanguard unit of the corps. Repairing many bridges destroyed by the enemy forces, on their way to their destination, the unit marched on and upon arriving in the neighborhood of Hsenwi, it discovered the Chungking forces in its northern sector.

Making every preparation for encircling the enemy forces, the Hirai Unit suddenly opened its sortie against them. At early dawn on May 1, the enemy forces began taking to their heels amid the brilliant moonlit night, so the unit advanced in front of them in the hope of cutting off their retreat and thus annihilate them. Thus taken by surprise by the unexpected attack, the enemy forces, which were being carried by 50 trucks, began counter-attacking the unit, firing at random. However, finally leaving behind 212 bodies, many trucks, arms and amunitions, they fled. The Hirai Unit thus destroyed the 87th army corps of the 27th Division.

The Hirai Unit then on May 2nd crushed the enemy forces at Kutokai and at 11 p.m. on the same day encountered the mechanized unit of the Chungking troops which had come from the direction of Bhamo, in the vicinity of the three-forked point near Mong Mao and had no trouble in routing it, causing the enemy to leave behind 57 bodies. One British officer as well as many of the Chungking soldiers were taken prisoner by the unit.

Leaving Mong Mao early on the morning of May 3, the Hirai Unit secured its grip on the Nankan bridge and continued its advance, thus facilitating the subsequent strategical operations of the main forces of the Imperial Forces. The vanguard unit of the Hirai Unit, upon arriving at a point one kilometer south of the Nankan Bridge at 8 a.m. on the same day, suddenly discovered the enemy cavalry unit passing the bridge. With Vanguard Commander Shiba taking the lead. The unit machine-gunned the enemy from trucks and daringly advanced to the suspension bridge by overriding the bodies of the enemy.

Severe Enemy Fire

The enemy forces concentrated their firing from the height on the opposite side of the bank against the unit and the casualties suffered by our forces were quite heavy. However, with the display of the Yamato spirit, the unit encountered the enemy forces in a most severe hand-to-hand fight, and thus finally succeeded in crushing the enemy forces on the opposite bank and frustrated them from destroying the bridge.

Despite three days and nights of continuous fighting, the Hirai Unit further enlivened its morale and forged ahead of the occupation of Bhamo. The regions between Nankan and Bhamo are mountainous and as there were many winding and meandering narrow pathways, the Hirai Unit had not a little difficulty in marching through the regions. Even under such conditions, the unit swiftly overcame the regions and reached the neighborhood of Bhamo during the night of May 3. At 9 p.m. the same day the enemy forces suddenly opened fire against the unit and, setting the drum cans afire, they attempted to check the advance of the unit. However, our unit eventually completely reduced and occupied Bhamo at 12 p.m. the same day.

Last Rites on Saturday

Funeral services for Miss Hana Ishigami, who died last Friday in Nagano after a lingering illness, will be held from 12 noon to 1 p.m. October 17 at her residence at No. 609 2-chome, Nakameguro, Shibuya. Those who intend to attend the services can best reach the residence by taking the Toyoko line and alighting at Nakameguro Station, then proceed five or six blocks along the road that leads to Gotanda.

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Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

East Asia to a successful termination and thereby lay the foundation for the national growth and prosperity through the ages.

Japan, Manchoukuo, and China

CHUGAI—The leaders of the Asia development associations of Japan, Manchoukuo, and China are sitting at the same conference table. This is a grand sight for the world. The immediate task before the gathering is to find ways and means of increasing unity among the three countries concerned.

Japan, Manchoukuo, and China are already in complete agreement on the idea which the three countries should unite in seeking. There is the question of what is to do to promote the realization of the common ideal of the three countries which is a new order for East Asia based on righteousness. The holy War of Greater East Asia will be at an end only when a condition has been achieved permitting the peoples of the world to be in their proper places.

The initial phase of the War of Greater East Asia has ended with the elimination of all armed American and British forces from East Asia. The second stage which has begun will be one where we will have to consolidate the gains we have gained in the war. There are indications that America and Britain are thinking of moving to regain their lost ground. Japan is fully prepared for meeting anything done by America and Britain. It is up to Japan, Manchoukuo, and China to make the policy of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere bear fruit.

Railways' 70th Anniversary

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Seventy years have already gone by since the day when the Emperor Meiji was graciously pleased to attend the opening ceremonies of the first train service between Shimbashi and Yokohama. Today, the State Railways will hold ceremonies commemorating its founding, and among the important functions will be the paying of respects at the graves of pioneers. These rites will take place not only to celebrate the glorious history and tradition of the State Railways but to start anew in solidly maintaining wartime transportation. The State Railways is in the position of leader of transportation in Greater East Asia, and this day is significant in that it marks the day when it starts on its new mission.

After the Meiji Restoration, the Government, in putting forth its efforts to develop the nation economically, put its eye on the necessity of the railroad. The reason why it directed its efforts toward building a railways system was because it recognized that a railway system was like the arteries and veins in the human body, and that without this system, culture and economy would not circulate and develop.

Since that time, the railways in Japan have gone through a number of changes. Considering the experience during the difficult days of the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars, the Saionji Cabinet in 1906 decided upon national ownership of the railways. Since that time its foundations have become firm, its management centralized, and it has developed into what it is today, with world-wide fame for the excellence and punctuality of its service.

The great strides taken by this nation since the Manchurian Incident, the China Affair, and the War of Greater East Asia, must also cause the railways to take comparable strides. It is desired that those connected with it today will consider the force of will and the clear view of things had by their predecessors and do their utmost in serving the nation through their specialized duty.

Hidaka at Fukuoka

Shinrokuro Hidaka, Japanese Minister at large in China, arrived at Fukuoka Tuesday afternoon by plane from Shanghai en route to Tokyo. Mr. Hidaka is expected to stay in Tokyo for three weeks during which time he will consult central authorities on various affairs.

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1 The united determination of Japan's 100,000,000 in the execution of the War of Greater East Asia.
2. The determination to fight until the United States and the British Empire shall have been thoroughly defeated.

Conditions

1. Slogans are to be submitted in English or Japanese and if presented in Japanese they will be translated and judged accordingly. Any number of slogans may be submitted.
2. Slogans must be written on Government Postal Cards, and must include full name and address of sender. They must be sent to the Slogan Contest, the Japan Times and Advertiser, No. 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, not later than October 20, 1942.

Judges

3. The ten best and five second best slogans submitted by the contestants will be selected by the following judges, and the result will be announced in the Japan Times and Advertiser on November 20, 1942. The judges are:
Colonel Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of Imperial Headquarters
Captain Hideo Hiraide, Sectional Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters
Akiyoshi Tajiri, Chief of the Investigation Department, Foreign Office
Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information
Renichi Yanami, Chief of Propaganda Section, Taisei-yokusan-kai
Eiji Yoshikawa, writer
Ki Kimura, writer
Toshi Go, President, Japan Times and Advertiser.
4. A prize of ¥100 will be awarded for the ten best slogans and a subscription of the Japan Times & Advertiser for a half-year for the five second best slogans. The copy-right on these fifteen slogans will be held by the Japan Times and Advertiser.

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SHANGHAI IS HAVEN UNDER NIPPON RULE

Puttkamer of Reich Embassy In China Says Order Set Up For First Time in City

Praising the remarkable changes in Shanghai that the Japanese military authorities have brought about since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Baron Freiherr Jesco Von Puttkamer, director of the Bureau of Information of the German Embassy in Shanghai, declared in an interview with the Japan Times Advertiser on Monday that the city is now enjoying peace and order for the first time in its history.

Baron von Puttkamer left Tokyo for Shanghai on October 12 after a brief visit to this country.

"The city of Shanghai before the war," he said, "was a lawless international town which presented a great problem to the Japanese Forces. It was the hide-out for agitators, terrorists, and those enemies of Japan who wanted to ensconce themselves to carry on their clandestine, intimidating activities. Murders were common occurrences almost every day and no one was safe. Evening walks in certain districts were so dangerous that none dared to take the risk. In those days, criminal cases were exceedingly numerous."

"When the Japanese authorities took over the control of Shanghai, their plans were so well organized that the complicated mechanism of the great city was not disturbed in the least. Daily life continued as usual accompanied by the rapid establishment of order."

He added that the Axis nationals were more than glad to welcome their Japanese friends as comrades in the struggle for a new and just world order and that the foreign residents of over 40 nations were greatly impressed by the kind Japanese treatment. Although Japan was busily occupied with the war, he declared she sent many of the enemy nationals back to their countries on modern luxury vessels.

"The Chinese will soon realize that the Japanese people are their true, loyal friends who want to help and guide them," continued Baron von Puttkamer.

The founding of the Pan-Asia the Civil Police Organization by the well-known Major Goto was a milestone in the establishment of peace and order in Shanghai, the noted visitor asserted, when questioned as to the new administration. The inauguration of the ration system, price control, and the distribution of foodstuff among the poor by the new Government were all marked with efficiency. He stated the terrorists were soon eliminated and through the kind but firm guidance of the representatives of the New Order, Shanghai has now become a city of law and order, where everyone can go about his work and duty peaceably and without fear.

"Shanghai can now look forward to the future as becoming a mighty part of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere under the leadership of Japan," Baron von Puttkamer asserted.

JAPANESE IN MALAYA TO BE AIDED BY LOANS

Military Administration Makes Arrangements With Leading Banks

Domei

SHONAN CITY, October 13.—In order to assist those former Japanese residents of the Malay Peninsula and Sumatra prior to the outbreak of the war and who have now returned to these areas for the purpose of starting independent enterprises, the Japanese Military Administration here decided to extend them loans of 5,000 Straits Settlements dollars or 5,000 guilders per capita through local banks here, it was learned today.

The loans will be made by the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Bank of Taiwan and the Hua Nan Bank at 2.5 per cent interest. The loans must be repaid within a period of five years from the date of loan, either by monthly installments or yearly installments as in cases where borrowers do not make any payments in the first year.

The Japanese Military Administration is to pay to the loaning banks a compensatory interest of 2 per cent, per annum, so that the net interest accruing to the loaning banks will work out at the rate of 4.5 per cent.

In case any of the loans become unredeemable and become a total loss to the bank, the Japanese Military Administration is to recompensate the bank for the loss.

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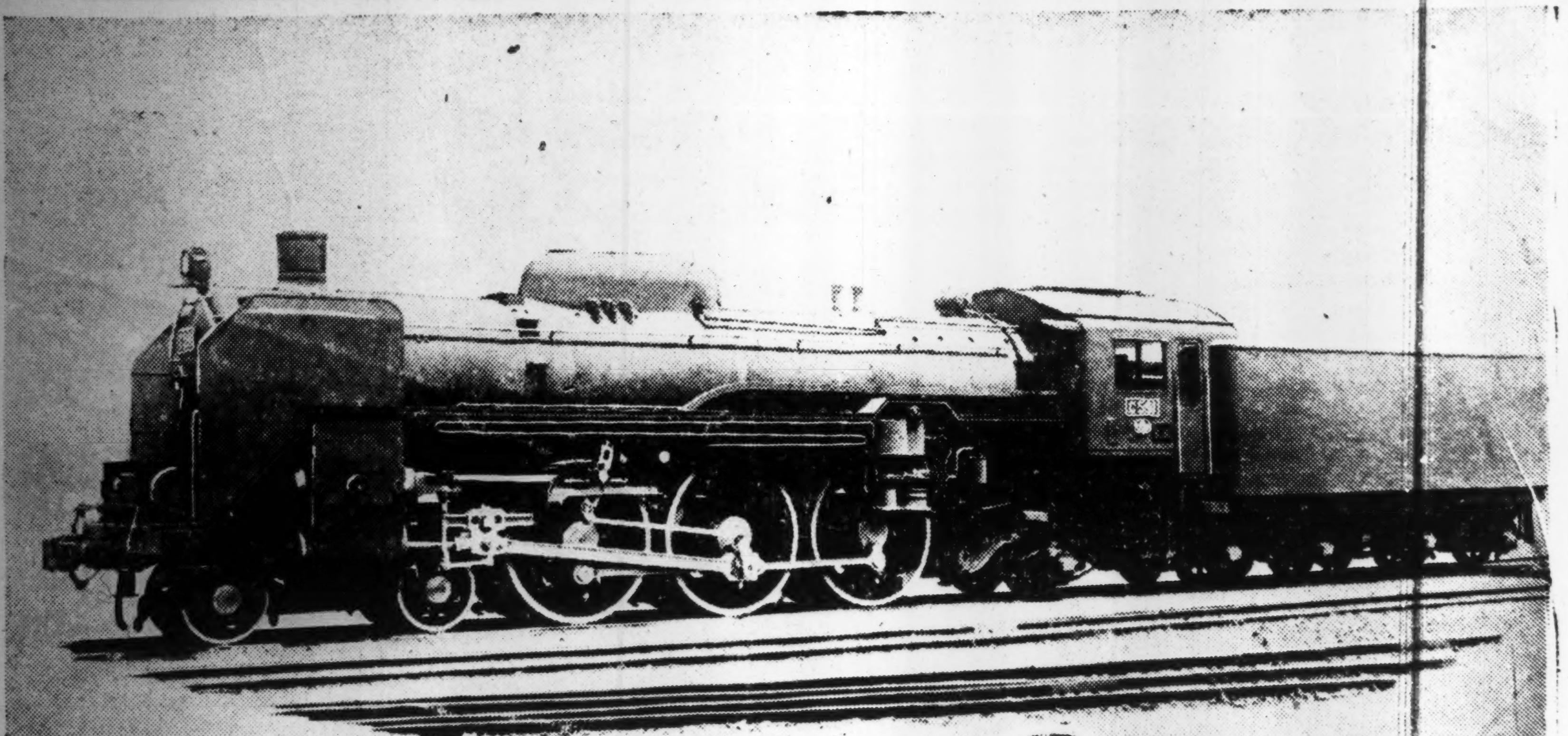
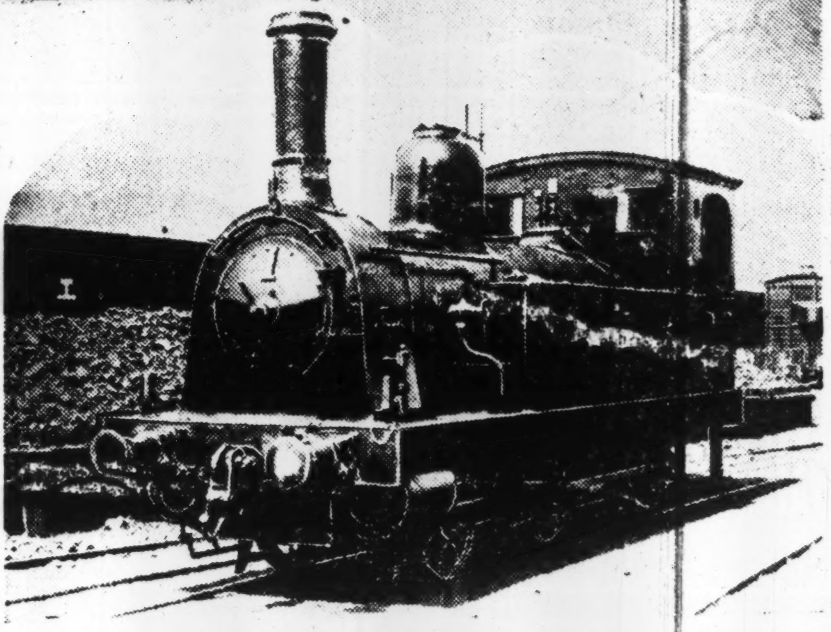
From 'Land-Steamers' to Streamliners





The construction of Japan-made locomotives dates from 1893, when a Kobe mill, now belonging to the Railways Ministry of the Imperial Government, turned out the first "iron horse". The first railway, however, was constructed in 1872, linking Tokyo with Yokohama. The year 1910 saw the advent of large-scale production of locomotives in Japan, and from then on this vital industry has progressed by leaps and bounds. Today, on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the railway in Japan, this country has equalled, if not surpassed those of Western Powers. The above shows the lastest locomotive to be manufactured in Japan. There is embodied in this "sleek monster of the rails" the newest innovations that Japanese engineering experts have to offer. The result speaks for itself. Below can be seen the first steam engine to be used in Japan. Courtesy of the Japanese Government Railways.

Inauguration of Railway Service In Japan 70 Years Ago Recalled

Wonders Wrought in Scientific Field From Time Of 'Land-Steamers' Crawling From Shimbashi To Yokohama to Present Stream-Liners

Today marks the 70th anniversary of the railway system of Japan. Exactly 70 years ago a railway line was opened between Shimbashi and Yokohama and the Emperor Meiji honored the opening ceremony by riding the distance in a train of nine carriages. For some years thereafter the Government depended on foreign technicians to operate the railway.

In 1875-6 there were more than a hundred Englishmen in the employ of the Government Railway Bureau. It is almost incredible that in a mere 70 years Japanese science and technique has made such progress that today the railway system of Japan is about the last word in efficiency and utility.

The Land-Steamer—as the locomotive was popularly called in those early days—that took nearly an hour to travel from Tokyo to Yokohama has been transformed into a Zephyrian stream-liner that sweeps along the same distance in 20 minutes.

Early Days Recalled

An early Meiji commentator has this to say on the "land-steamer": "I have heard that a locomotive can travel 40 miles an hour. We have not 40 miles of railway, but only about 18 miles, which our train can travel in 53 minutes. What wonders civilization can do!" And he is not being unduly extravagant, either. As late as 1870 the only means of overland transportation was horses and palanquins. When Princess Kazu left Kyoto for Edo to be married into the Shogunate family, the Princess and her entourage were on the road for nearly four weeks! And this only 81 years ago. Today the same distance can be covered in one third of a day or 7 hours and 25 minutes to be exact.

We can appreciate the wordly wisdom of a Kyushu daimyo who once said that the most effective punishment for a criminal would be to send him to Edo in a palanquin. He must have known what he was talking about, for, being a daimyo, he had to travel to Edo, tumbled about in a prison of a portable carriage, every other year to attend the Shogunate court.

The first railway line constructed and operated exclusively by Japanese capital and technique was the 6½ miles line between Kyoto and Otsu. There was a bridge to be constructed over the Kamo and a tunnel to be dug through Osakayama. The whole undertaking was a gigantic one, and it took three years to bring the project to a successful completion. The Tokyo-Kobe direct service was started in 1889. Now it is a comfortable 8-hour trip, but in those early days it took fully 20 hours.

Count Makino is one of the two or three surviving men today who were in the first party to travel from Shimbashi to Yokohama by train. The occasion was the day of the Iwakura Mission's sailing for America late in 1871. Earlier, Count Makino had heard incredible stories about this monstrously speedy "steamer" that "dashed through a mountain" from Marquis Tsugumichi Saigo who had returned from Europe. Now the first railway was nearly complete, and preparations were made to accommodate Prince Iwakura's party on the day of their departure from Japan. Count Makino was thus able to ride in the first train on what was actually a trial run before the official opening and to verify the truth of Marquis Saigo's questionable tales.

Monument Was Menaced

His book of reminiscences contains some very amusing stories about the early days of the Japanese railway system. Once he visited the Golden Pavilion in Kyoto and had a conversation with the abbot. After due acknowledgement of the benign rule of the Emperor Meiji who introduced new "civilization" into Japan, he confessed that he had passed through some real crises, nevertheless, on account of "civilization." "For instance," he said, "one morning I heard wood-cutters hewing down some trees in the garden. I almost fainted at the sight of this outrage. I ran out and rebuked the workmen. Upon being told, however, that they were acting upon instruction of the Engineering Ministry to cut down these trees to be used as sleepers on the Kyoto-Kobe railway bed. I was simply stupefied. But I knew it would be useless to argue with them. So I asked them to suspend the work until I saw the authorities. I hurried to see Prince Iwakura who happened to be in Kyoto and solicited his intercession. He kindly took up the matter with the Ministry and the Golden Pavilion was saved."

It will be remembered that the garden of the Golden Pavilion is a rare monument to the glory of the Ashikaga period, and is representative of the superb garden-architecture of the late 14th century, with an expansive pond and thickly wooded hills in the background. The story illustrates how eager the Japanese were in the early days of Meiji to emerge from feudal torpor, and how in their enthusiasm for new "civilization" they often lost sight of the beauties of old tradition and institutions.

Many amusing tales are told of the early days of the land-steamer. It was not uncommon for passengers to argue with the ticket-office clerk for a bargain price. Farmers who had always sat up on top of their cartload would often climb atop the roof of a carriage instead of getting into it. On the Shimbashi-Yokohama line, the train made two return trips a day. The fare was one yen fifty for the first-class, one yen for the second, and 75 sen for the third-class—a very high tariff considering the current commodity prices. The third-class passenger could rent a cushion by paying a sen extra.

People Raised Objections

It was quite an ordinary happening for local residents to object to a railway line running through their district. Both Nagoya Station and Kobe Station had to be built in the remotest suburbs in view of the obstinate protestations from the townsmen. But in both cases the town itself has grown in the direction of the railway and now Kobe Station is in the very center of the city.

Even in Tokyo residents in Shinagawa were stubbornly opposed to the construction of a railway line in their neighborhood and surveyors had to do their surveying at their own risk. Finally, the authorities acquiesced and reclaimed the foreshore for the railway bed in a desire to avoid further trouble with the local people. As one rides past this neighborhood today, one can see how the railway line skims along the very edge of the town. (S. S.)

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FUTURE OF FARMING IN SUMATRA BRIGHT

Heart of Co-Prosperity Bloc Also Produces 70 Per Cent Of Oil in Indies

In a round-table discussion on the present and future of Sumatra, sponsored by the Nichi-Nichi at Palembang among 10 key Japanese leaders, who are guiding the reconstruction of the island, it was stated that the future of agriculture in Sumatra faces the brightest hope as, at present, only about 10 per cent of the arable land or only 420,000 hectares are under cultivation, Domei reports.

Sumatra, which the paper calls the "Heart of the Co-Prosperity Sphere," also produces 70 per cent of the entire petroleum and 70 per cent of the coal production of the East Indies.

That Sumatra has been and is a rich island was revealed by Tsugisaburo Handa, chief of the finance department of the Military Administration, who stated that the annual average exports of agricultural products from the eastern coast provinces alone amount to more than ¥150,000,000 in contrast to imports of ¥30,000,000,—an annual excess of exports of ¥120,000,000. The annual tax revenue in these provinces is ¥25,900,000 and expenditures only ¥5,000,000, he continued, adding that the wealth of the entire island is "quite something."

Noboru Sawamura, head of the accounting department of the North Sumatra Branch of the Shonan Rubber Association, disclosed that the annual average exports of the entire East Indies totalled 1,000,000,000 guilders, while imports were about half that amount. A survey conducted in 1937, he said, showed that the exports of Sumatra alone amounted to more than half of the total exports of the East Indies, proving that Sumatra can keep the foreign trade books of East Indies balanced by itself.

Commenting on Sumatra's agricultural products, Taira Hamaguchi, head of the general affairs department of the association declared that the annual production of tobacco, one of the island's main products, amounts to between 20,000 and 25,000 tons, valued at 50,000,000 to 70,000,000 guilders. The area occupied by tobacco plantations, he said, aggregates some 250,000 hectares or more than half of the arable land of the island now under cultivation.

Rubber production for this year, he said, is estimated will reach 660,000 tons, the same as Malaya, while palm oil output is expected to reach 250,000 tons. Manila hemp, he continued, will top the 60,000-ton level.

Mr. Handa, adding a word on the prospects of the industrial development of Sumatra, said that raw materials for the manufacture of porcelain and glass abound on the island, while deposits of gold, silver, copper, tungsten and feldspar also exist in profitable amounts.

In bringing the round-table discussion to a conclusion, Mr. Handa declared that the Netherlands is mainly an agricultural country and attached little importance to mining possibilities, even in the richest places.

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JAPAN AND PORTUGAL

(Part 6)

Iyeyasu died in 1616 but the Tokugawa Shogunate, in accordance with his plans, continued to expend its energies on the destruction of Christianity, but the achievement of this goal was no easy matter. With the strict enforcement of control over the entry of foreign missionaries into this country, many Japanese missionaries, trained at Macao, were sent over, and it also happened that many of the Japanese returning from abroad were ardent Christians.

Thus, after 1631, the government undertook the rigid control of outgoing and in-coming Japanese. In 1635 it forbade Japanese vessels from going abroad while all Japanese returning to this country were faced with the death penalty. A small island, Deshima, was constructed within the harbor of Nagasaki where a few Portuguese merchants were permitted to reside, while all the others, Spaniards and Portuguese and their children, 287 in number, were expelled.

In December of 1637 occurred the Shimabara Insurrection.

This district formerly belonged to Marquis Arima, Dom Protasio, and was completely Christian but the Shogunate appointed a new lord to the territory and rigidly enforced the prohibition of Christianity. It appeared, on the surface, as if the subjects had forsaken this foreign faith but they were, in reality, suffering under the oppressive rule of the daimyo and rose against him. Together with the Christians of Amakusa, they, 25,000 strong, carrying banners bearing angels and raising the war-cry "Jesus, Maria. Santiago," held the castle of Shimabara and were looked upon as propagators of Christian violence

Shogunate Decision

The Shogunate called forth 12,000 soldiers and succeeded in ending the disturbance by April of the following year but, hearing rumors that the insurrectionists had been aided by the Portuguese, the Shogunate came to realize that, in order to subdue the Christians, they must sever relations with Portugal.

In September, 1639 they dispatched a representative to Nagasaki who sent for some of the outstanding Portuguese at Deshima, accusing them with having, in opposition to the government's prohibition policy, sent missionaries here and, by assisting them and their followers, caused the death of many Japanese subjects. They and the other Portuguese at Deshima were ordered to leave Japan, never, on pain of death, to return again.

A Portuguese ship from Nagasaki brought the above news to Macao on October 30, 1639, and the authorities, realizing that the loss of Japan's trade would mean the city's ruin, held a Senado meeting as a result of which they sent a special messenger to Manila to whom the latter government gave its promise that it would refrain from sending missionaries to Japan, whereupon the Macao authorities sent a mission consisting of Luis Paes Pacheco and three others to the Shogunate to plead for the repeal of the prohibition measure.

Mission's Report

The mission arrived at Nagasaki on July 6, 1640, presented themselves at the magistrate's office and reported on the distressing condition of Macao people since the cessation of Japanese trade. Explaining also that both Macao and Manila had decided that they would, hereafter, absolutely prevent the coming of Christian propagators to Japan, the mission requested that commercial relations be resumed once more.

The magistrate retained the members of the mission at Deshima and immediately dispatched a messenger to inquire the Shogunate's opinion on this matter. The courier returned to Nagasaki on August 2, called the mission together, and charged them with not having brought any written statement to prove their claim that they would refrain from sending missionaries to Japan, despite the fact that the regulations forbidding the coming of Portuguese ships had been made against denominational sects.

In view of the fact that the members of the mission had, by coming to Japan, violated the Expulsion Law, they were sentenced to death and were beheaded, on the day following, along with 61 others, and their boat burned and sunk. The Portuguese pilot and 13 Negro members of the crew were given a junkboat with which they returned to Macao to give a detailed report of the happenings.

Petition for Succor

The above junkboat arrived at Macao on September 20 of the same year and a translated version of the Shogunate's declarations were presented to the Senado along with a detailed account, whereupon it was decided to inform the Portuguese government of the situation and to petition for succor. It was also decided to suspend with the plan made the previous year of sending to Japan an "embajado," Diogo de Sonza Menezes, who at that time had already arrived in Macao, because it was highly improbable that he would succeed in entering Japan.

Portugal, since the ascension of the Spanish king to its throne in 1581, had gradually been divested of its rights and interests and Far Eastern trade had been transferred from Lisbon to the Spanish port of Cadiz. This, plus the fact that the Spanish government had imposed heavy taxes on the people, aroused a feeling of strong discontent and led to a rebellion in November of 1640 and the Duque de Braganca succeeded to the throne as Dom Joao IV on December 1 of the same year.

New Ambassador

This report reached Macao at the end of May, 1642 and the city immediately dispatched a congratulatory messenger to Lisbon, requesting that the king petition for the re-opening of trade with Japan, in view of the fact that the people of Macao now faced unemployment, for they had, since the termination of Japanese trade, eked out a living by exporting Chinese raw silk to Manila. The king thereupon appointed, as his ambassador, one Capitao Goncalo de Siqueira de Sonza and equipped him with two vessels. The mission sailed from Lisbon in early February, 1644 but, meeting with a destructive typhoon while on the high seas, the two boats became separated, Santa Andre, the one bearing the envoy, arriving in Macao via Batavia at the end of May the following year.

But it was advised by the Macao authorities to return to Goa where, with the aid of the governor-general, they made sufficient preparations and left Goa, together with Sao Joao, in the latter part of May, 1646, heading for Japan via Macao. But they were forced back by a storm near the Ryukyu Islands, and waiting for a favorable wind, left Macao in 1647, arriving outside Nagasaki on July 26.

(From 'Japao O Portugal,' K.B.S.)

(To Be Continued)

SHAKUHACHI MELODY LINGERS IN MEMORY

Musical Instrument Derives Name From Length of Its Pipe

TONE RESEMBLES FLUTE'S

The "shakuhachi" is the most popular Japanese wind instrument. It is cut from well-seasoned bamboo, in such a way that the two ends correspond to the knots. It has five lateral openings, four in front and one, the uppermost, on the back. The lower part of the pipe usually bends slightly up, but sometimes straight pipes are seen.

The name "shakuhachi" is derived from the length of the pipe, which is 1 shaku and 8 (hachi) sun. The pipes generally in use are of this length but pipes of other lengths, varying from 1.2 to 2.2 shaku, are also used. In playing it, the pipe is held vertically, its upper end, bevelled to a sharp knife-edge, being placed between the lower lip and the chin. The knife-edge mouth-piece is usually protected by the inlaying of a piece of ivory, horn or whalebone.

The most remarkable thing about the "shakuhachi" is that the pitch of several of its notes may vary within a wide range by merely changing the space of the aperture between the lip and the mouth-piece, this variation being usually obtained by the angle of inclination of the head toward the pipe. In this way it is possible to change the pitch of the note corresponding to one position, more than a whole tone, so that the instrument, despite the small number of its lateral openings, is capable of producing almost any note within a range of two octaves above d sharp. It is in this respect more like a violin than a wind instrument.

The tone of the "shakuhachi" somewhat resembles that of the flute and the oboe, being peculiarly pathetic and of a pastoral nature. A kind of tremolo, moreover, is very frequently executed, which together with the continuous gliding of the tones from one note to another (a sort of portamento), can produce haunting melodies which once heard are not easily forgotten.

The Deserted Garden

Biwa Sadaijin

Once more the garden that I loved I seek,
Where once the footsteps of my dear ones trod,
Now all deserted, desolate and bleak.
The brown leaf flutters to the frosted sod.
Only the maple-foliage as of old
Weaves its embroidery of red and gold!

The Romance of Railways

Commemorating the 70th Anniversary of the Establishment of Railways in Japan

Exactly seventy years have passed since the first train snorted on its historic way on iron rails in Japan, but already the Japanese have scored the greatest achievements in the world in the field of railway engineering. In the islands of Japan and on the Continent, revolving iron wheels are beating out the rhythmic tempo of progress as streamlined locomotives hurtle over gleaming tracks of steel, eating up the distance, and carving out fresh landmarks of achievement in man's conquest of nature.

Railways were first introduced into Japan 88 years ago, in the 1st year of the Ansei Era (1854) when Commodore Perry came to Kanagawa for the second time, and gave a set of model steam engines to Shogun Iesada. A railway was laid on the shore of Yokohama Village (it was a village then), and the model train was tried. This was the first moving locomotive seen in Japan.

In the 3rd year of Meiji (1870) the government appointed a committee to make a survey of the land beween Shimbashi and Yokohama, and also between Osaka and Kobe. As a result, in 1872, the 17-mile railway between Shimbashi and Yokohama was constructed, and in May the railway between Shinagawa and Yokohama was temporarily opened.

At that time the train made two round trips a day, without making stops either way. The time required was 53 minutes, and the fare was ¥1.50 for the first class, ¥1.00 for the second and ¥0.50 for the third.

According to the traveling notices of the time, passengers had to go 15 minutes before time to the station to buy their tickets. The tickets were good for only a day, and the fare for one dog was 25 sen. Smoking was allowed only in the smoking-carriage.

In August the Shimbashi-Shinagawa line was also completed and on September 12, 1872, (October 14 in the solar calendar) an elaborate opening ceremony was held.

In 1874 the Osaka-Kobe line was opened and in 1877 the Kyoto-Osaka line was completed.

Railway construction having thus been made definite, private railway lines increased with amazing speed. By 1906, the lines were increased by 4,800 miles, of which three-fourths were private owned. The railway companies numbered 38.

Then in that same year, the bill for government ownership of railways was passed and private lines were purchased one after the other. The government lines increased, while the locomotives, which hitherto had been imported, gradually came to be made in Japan.

Following is a list of the opening dates of the more important trunk lines:

Tokaido line (Tokyo-Kobe): 1889
Tohoku main line (Ueno-Aomori): 1891
Joban line (Nippori-Iwanuma): 1898
Sanyo main line (Kobe-Shimonoseki): 1901
Hakodate main line (Hakodate-Asahikawa): 1904
Ou main line (Fukushima-Aomori): 1905
Chuo main line (Tokyo-Nagoya): 1911
Hokuriku main line (Maibara-Naoetsu): 1913

The first branch line was made in 1879 between Omori and Kawasaki, while in 1882 the first express ran on this line.

The railway has made remarkable progress in every way during these 70 years. The rate of speed in 1889 was 20 hours 5 minutes between Tokyo and Kobe, while today it requires only eight hours. The speed has generally increased two to three times.

Moreover, many difficult works have been accomplished during this time such as the Shimizu and the Tanna tunnels. The Shimonoseki-Moji tunnel was successfully opened this year and has added glory to Japan's railways.

When the rails age, the surface might look perfect but they rot from within and break. The technicians of every country studied laboriously to find a method of detecting the damage quickly. The triumphant wreath fell on Dr. Masuhiro Suzuki, who invented the "detection car."

As Japan is a narrow, mountainous country, there are many bridges and tunnels. If all the railway bridges in Japan are connected they would stretch for some 600 kilometers, covering the distance from Tokyo to Kobe.

The tunnels of the whole country total more than two thousand, comprising a distance of about 700 kilometers. The Shimizu tunnel, which was opened in 1925, is the longest in the Orient, being 9 kilometers 702 meters in length. Nine years were required and 48 lives were sacrificed in its construction, while it cost about 1,200 yen to dig each meter. The Tanna tunnel, which is said to have been the most difficult work of its kind in the world, took 16 years and 67 lives, costing about 3,000 yen each meter.

It is through these difficult works that Japan has acquired her remarkable skill in constructing tunnels, and has come to perfect the Shimonoseki-Moji tunnel in July.

The plan for the Shimonoseki-Moji tunnel is said to have been advocated by Count Shimpei Goto in 1911. The bill was finally passed and the work started in September, 1936. In April, 1939, the small tunnel was opened, and in July, 1941, the main tunnel was opened. The first trial run of the train was made on June 11 of this year, while from July 1st, freight trains have begun to pass through it.

Technically speaking, the work was an extremely difficult one. Yet it was completed much sooner than was expected, reflecting the superiority of Japan's technique in tunnel construction and the admirable spirit with which those connected with it have worked.

Such results were possible because everyone, from the Railways Minister to the individual laborers worked with the burning desire to complete the tunnel as soon as possible.

Once, when the construction work was still progressing, we went to comfort and encourage the workers, taking the film of the Tanna tunnel with us. The workers seemed deeply impressed and even shed tears on seeing the picture. They had not known that the people were taking so much interest in those toiling deep under the ground.

One worker could not be made to rest despite his fever of 39 degrees. 'If I rest one day, the construction work would be that much retarded," he said and continued to work.

"How about a shift?" Another worker asked him.

"No, I'm all right yet. If I work a little more now, it would be that much easier afterwards," was his response. The men thus worked hand in hand, giving their best to their work.

As the Shimonoseki-Moji channel is deep, the water swift, and ships frequent, ths shield method was used for constructing the tunnel. The shield used in this method was a strong steel cylinder with a diameter of some seven meters.

The workers in the shield dig away the soil as it pushes on. As the shield progresses, concrete or iron rings are formed behind it, thus making a round tunnel. However, as the rings alone cannot prevent the water from gushing out, compressed air is used for this purpose.

Since work is done in the strong cylinder, the workers are quite safe. However, as they must work in the strongly compressed air, they are affected physically. To prevent any harm, they must accustom themselves to the compressed air by going into a room situated between the outside and the working room which is equipped with an air pressure regulator.

Many difficulties had to be undergone in constructing the tunnel. As the ground was bad, water came in and a whole month's work had to be wasted. Moreover, a number of precious lives had to be sacrificed, Engineer Saito being one of them.

Engineer Saito was a man of character as well as a fine engineer. Having worked in almost every one of Japan's difficult tunnels, he was called the treasure of the nation's railways.

The latter part of last June was an unlucky time for tunnel construction work, many difficulties having appeared at once. Being a man with a strong sense of responsibility, he worked day and night. Be it early morn or midnight, when something concerning the work came to his mind, he went there at once and worked in the highly compressed air. The strain was too much for him. He finally fell during his work, never to rise again. He had given body and soul to the tunnel.

There was also a worker who pushed back the spouting water with his body and remained in that position until the verge of death from lack of air, until help finally appeared.

Through the fervent patriotism of these people, the difficult work has been completed, greatly easing the nation's transportation and helping the defense work. It has also shown the world the greatness of Japan, which completed such an enormous task while fighting in history's greatest war.

Having travelled to some extent on railways of foreign countries, I am assured of Japan's superiority in this field. First of all, the time is accurate. Germany may pride herself in this, but the other countries usually are unpunctual. In America, even the first-class lines made it their custom to be a couple of hours late. Surprised at the accuracy of the train time, one passenger asked for the reason and found out that the train was running on the schedule of the day before.

Secondly, the inspection and repair works are superb in Japan. What the foreign countries take ten days to do, Japan completes in five days.

Thirdly, the men on the railway service have a strong sense of responsibility. They take the greatest care to use the supplies efficiently and economically. In using fuel for the engine, they fill the burner at equal intervals and see that the coal burns completely and gives the largest amount of power. The American engineer throws in a large quantity of coal at a time, and idles away the rest of the time with a pipe in his mouth. As long as the train reaches its destination, nothing can worry him.

Fourthly, Japan's railways aim at the greatest efficiency with the least expense. The men are good at cutting and contriving.

Fifthly, the workers work diligently despite their comparatively low wages. They work with the feeling that they are serving on His Imperial Majesty's railways. For this reason Japan knows of no railway strikes, which are not rare in other countries.

Finally, while the Americans on railway service are mercenary, expecting a compensation for every bit they do, the Japanese make it their virtue to expect nothing.

Just as Graf von Moltke, the Prussian Chief of the General Staff said on his death-bed that the railways should be strengthened rather than the fortresses, the railway is indeed one of the most important weapons at present.

In war, victory falls on the country that can move a large number of forces with the greatest speed. Not only the forces but also the war supplies must be transported with equal speed, and the nation's production power for defense work must be strengthened by easing the flow of supplies.

In connection with the easing of traffic congestion, it is interesting to note that Chancellor Hitler has drawn up the following rules for his people:

1. Make necessary trips first.
2. Make your luggage as small as possible.
3. See your friends off outside the station.
4. Let the one who boards the train first form a neighborhood group and conduct the others properly.
5. Stop rushing for seats or squeezing in between others The group head may be harsh to such people.
6. Do not trouble the conductors if possible, for they are already overworked.
7. Follow the above on both your forward and return trips. (Makitaro Abe in King Magazine).

Night Celebration In The Yasukuni Shrine

Dedicated to Mrs. Masae Takahashi and other bereaved mothers of Japan

By the Comtesse Ina Metaxa

Oh Mothers of Japan, so lovely and so sweet,
I deeply sympathize with you!
I know your agony, and how your heart must beat,
I feel my own worst pangs anew.
For to behold your child,—there is no joy more pure,
When it lies smiling on your breast
To bring it up you can fatigue and pain endure,
And watch whole nights, forgetting rest.
To see it thrive and grow, your twittering little bird,
Become a boy with sparkling eyes,
And then a strong brave youth, whose every word and deed
Is noble and generous and wise.
Oh Mothers of Japan, what happiness and pride
You feel to raise such splendid boys!
But on this earth such bliss cannot with us abide,
A sudden blast our life destroys!
And war must tear away the children of your heart
To make them fall and die.
The crown of sorrow is to see your child depart!
No other grief with this can vie!
The night is dark. The clouds hang heavily and veil
The vault of heaven. Yet a crowd
Advances t'ward the Shrine, with faces and pale, . . .
Deep silence. . . No one speaks aloud.
In vases made of bronze burn fires to show the way,
Instead of flowers throwing sparks.
The heroes come who fell in battles far away. . .
A thrill of awe their presence marks.
Now Mothers, meet your Sons! The darkness of this night
Seems dark for mortal eyes alone,
The mystery of Gods,—for them it is all Light,
Eternal Light that ever shone!
Unseen but felt this Light, oh Mothers, fill your souls,
And you rejoice, although you cry. . .
Full well you know this truth, that when a hero falls
A God is born, no more to die.
Thus in your glory wrapped you silent stand,
And your strong hearts regret subdue.
The beams of Light which now your Sons like greetings send
Change tears to pearls of morning dew.

Seclusion

My humble dwelling, creeper-clad,
So lonely lies,
That day by day none visit me
Save the fire-flies!

THE SHIMABARA RISING

(Conclusion)

Izu-no-kami Todasamon Ogitetsu then left Shimabara and went to Amakusa and Nagasaki, and completed the regulations. The heads of the conspirators were buried under a mound at the entrance of a street in the port of Nagasaki. After this, they went to Fukuoka, in Chikuzen; and then, in the early part of the 4th month, they went to Kokura, in Buzen.

Final Arrangements

At that time, Ota Bitchu-no-kami, commissioner from the Shogun, arrived at Kokura. Having consulted with Izu-no-kami and Todasamon, they together resolved to assemble the various commanders and make known to them the royal will. Then it was decreed that Matsukura Nagato-no-kami, since the rebellion at Amakusa and Shimabara resulted from his bad government, for which he deserved death, should have this penalty relaxed, and merely be committed to the keeping of Morinaiki Minamoto-no-Nagatsugu, because he had distinguished himself by his bravery during the war. His son, O-okon Katsushige, was banished to the country of Sanuki, and committed to the keeping of Ikoma Sanuki-no-kami. (Others say that Matsukura Nagato-no-kami was committed to Arima Gemba-no-kami, and his son, O-okon, to Hoshina Higo-no-kami.)

Terazawa Hyogo-no-kami was in the same condemnation; but, because he risked his life in taking the castle, as the Shogun heard, his territory of Amakusa, yielding 40,000 kokus, was confiscated merely.

Nabeshima Shinano-no-kami, Sakakibara Hida-no-kami and Saiemon Norinobu, having attacked the castle before the appointed time, incurred the Shogun's displeasure, but were shortly afterwards received back into favor.

The castle of Takagi, the residence of Matsukura, was committed to the care of Ogasawara Iki-no-kami and Goto Awaji-no-kami. The commissioners then returned to Yedo.

The castle of Takagi was then given to Koriki Setsu-no-kami. He entered it in the 15th year of Kanei (1638) and governed it with rigor.

CONFUCIUS UPHELD FIVE RULES OF LIFE

Ancient Chinese Looked Upon Etiquette As a Serious Virtue

OBEYED PROPRIETY LAWS

Confucius, it seems, is the only sage who made etiquette a part of the moral law, one of the ethical categories of his system. "Jin—gi—rei—chi—shin" are his five essentials, namely, benevolence—righteousness— propriety— wisdom—faithfulness. The rest of the world has looked upon fine manners as being charming, but to the ancient Chinese, etiquette was a serious virtue.

He says: "By the Odes the mind is aroused, by Rules of Propriety the character is established." Who can deny with confidence that his view is right? For instance, he says further, "Without the Rules of Propriety, respectfulness becomes laborious bustle, carefulness becomes timidity, boldness becomes insubordination, and straight-forwardness becomes rudeness." These sentence are taken from the "Li Ki," the most serious book on etiquette ever written, and in their collected form the rules go back to the Han Dynasty.

Like most of the things that come out of the past, these proprieties had a religious import. They had to do with the service of spiritual beings in order to obtain happiness. But they were also a part of the Chinese moral philosophy. They were elements of human nature, just as natural to a normal human being as our four limbs. Yet instruction was necessary to safeguard human nature and to restore it when it became warped by environment.

The Rules covered many details of human life, in times of war and peace, in regulation of the conduct of kings and of the humblest in the realm, giving directions for the offering of presents, laying down rules for behavior, telling how marriages are to be formed, prescribing rites for the time of mourning, defining the relation between elder and younger, pointing out the proper forms to be observed in polite intercourse and so without end.

Some of the rules of propriety found in this Sacred Book of the East are as follows:

"In sweeping away dust, a lad keeps the open basket toward himself, with broom on it, keeping his sleeve before it as he retires in the presence of an elder.

"If the elder is going to sit on a mat he asks which way he is going to turn his face; if the mat is for him to sleep on, he asks which way he is going to turn his feet.

"In spreading mats for guests to sit upon, they should be placed about 10 cubits apart, giving them room to gesticulate during their conversation.

"When a host kneels to adjust the mat of a guest, the guest should take hold of the mat and decline the honor.

"When one is sitting in attendance on another of superior rank, and that other yawns or stretches himself, or lays hold of his staff or shoes, or looks towards the sun to see if it be early or late, the attendant should ask to be allowed to leave.

"Do not sit with your knees wide apart nor sleep on your face.

"Male and female should not let their hands touch in giving or receiving."

These are specimens of regimentation of human deportment as observed for two thousand five hundred years by the peoples of the Far East.

TONE-COLOR OF KOTO BRILLIANTLY CLEAR

Compositions Still Retain Antique, Ultra-Classical Form

HAS HISTORY OF TRADITION

The "koto," as we see it today, is the culmination of a long series of developments. Some of these instruments have many strings, and others few. Although several kinds are still in use today, in form they are all essentially the same. In all of them, a number of strings are stretched over a long, narrow, hollow, sounding board of wood.

Of these varieties, the "gakuso" and "zokuso" are the most extensively used. The former, is played in the classical music of the Court and is little known to the general public; while the latter, with a long history full of traditions, is the most popular not only among its kind, but among all Japanese musical instruments. It has thirteen strings stretched over a long body of wood. The material of the body being obviously an important factor in determining its tonal qualities, the well seasoned "kiri" (paulownia) is exclusively employed.

The strings are made of tightly twisted silk thread impregnated with wax. On either end of the instrument is a long fixed bridge over which the strings are stretched, with a movable bridge placed under each string. To play the instrument, three ivory finger nails, about 2.5 cm. long, are worn on the thumb, fore and middle fingers of the right hand and the strings are struck with the outer surfaces of these nails.

Of the total of thirteen different ways of tuning the instrument, the "hirajoshi" and "kumoijoshi" are the most frequently used.

It should be borne in mind that, owing to differences in the scales of Japanese and Western music, the above approximates the pitch actually used. Although the intervals between the strings are fixed, their pitch varies with the difference in the singer's range or with peculiarities of other instruments that may be played with it.

The very clear and brilliant tone-color of the "koto' resembles that of the piano or the harp. But as the music written for it was handed down through centuries with comparatively little modification of the antique form, it is ultra-classical. Pieces sung to the accompaniment of the "koto," as well as the instrumental solos, as a rule are rather simple and monotonous, although the tone-color of the instrument is beautiful.

In the circumstances, it is only natural that, with the influence of Western musci, musicians of the new generation should turn their attention to music that will do full justice to the capabilities of the instrument. As a result, a number of compositions have been produced to bring out the possibilities of the instrument to a better advantage.

In this respect, special mention should be made of the works of Michio Miyagi, the foremost player and composer of "koto" music, who has also introduced a "koto" of a larger size, having seventeen strings tuned to the lower notes for use in an ensemble with the usual 13-stringed instrument.

At the End of the Year

Harumichi no Tsuraki

One speaks of yesterday,
Lives through to-day,
And on the morrow
Hastening away
Like Asu's river,
Ceaselessly and fast,
The fleeting months and days
Are with the past.

LIVELY RALLY MARKS ALL MART SECTIONS

Nearly All Classes of Wares Up on Tokyo Stock Exchange; Shorts Firm

The Tokyo Stock Exchange staged a spirited comeback and nearly all classifications of wares went briskly ahead yesterday.

In the long-term section, Hakodate Shipbuilding, which lost ¥4.10 on Monday, rallied ¥3.00 and its new ¥3.90, and a number of key wares scored sharp gains. For instance, Komatsu Iron Works bounced up ¥4.30, its new ¥1.40, Ibigawa Electric Industrial ¥5.20, Diesel Automobile ¥4.00, its new ¥3.40 and Ikegai Automobile ¥2.40, Kurashiki Rayon ¥4.90 and its new ¥4.00.

The short-term section was likewise firm with fractional gains registered by the major issues.

The spot market was as festive as ever. Japan Special Steel jumped up ¥3.00 at one bound, Miyada Iron Works and its new ¥2.50, Kawasaki Heavy Industrial and its new ¥1.50 each, Shinagawa Precision Machinery ¥1.40, and Japan Airplane Manufacturing ¥1.30.

Long-Term Section

Final prices of select issues in the morning session of the long-term section yesterday were:

First Section

	—Delivery—		
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Kanebo Spinning (50)	151.5	151.9	147.9
Do. new (12½)	96.2	96.9	96.4
Teikoku Rayon (50)	—	—	94.0
Kanegafuchi Ind. (50)	75.4	75.8	75.7
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	111.7	111.9	112.2
Do. new (37½)	96.0	95.5	96.4
O. S. K. (50)	102.6	—	104.2
Uraga Shipbuilding (50)	96.4	96.6	97.5
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	102.4	101.6	102.0
Third Section			
S. M. R. (50)	—	73.5	—
M'bishi Elec. Mach. (50)	145.2	143.5	144.4
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	—	—	69.5
Japan Beer (50)	—	113.3	114.3
Tropical Ind. (42½)	44.1	—	—
Sumatra Dev., new (37½)	49.6	—	50.2
Asahi Glass (50)	129.3	129.6	128.9

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock. new	129.6	9.8	9.4	129.5
N. Y. K., old	111.2	1.8	1.4	111.8
Do. new	96.0	6.2	5.9	95.9
Kanebo Spin	—	150.0	149.8	149.8
Do. new	95.9	6.3	5.9	96.0
Teikoku Rayon, n...	82.5	2.7	2.3	82.3
Osaka Stock. new	69.6	70.0	—	—
Japan Steel Tube	72.1	2.1	1.7	71.7
Japan Oil	79.6	9.6	9.5	79.5
S. M. R.	74.2	4.2	4.2	74.2
Mitsubishi Heavy	92.6	3.0	2.6	92.6
Toyo Rayon, new	62.5	3.1	2.5	63.1
Japan Beer, new	60.0	0.0	59.6	59.6
Nichiro Fishery	84.5	4.5	4.2	84.2
Japan Fishery, new	51.2	1.3	0.6	50.6
Japan Sugar, new	74.6	4.8	4.6	—
Japan Mining	56.4	6.4	6.4	56.4
Manchou Ind.	58.2	8.4	8.1	58.1

INSURANCE ZONE ENLARGED TO AID TRADE IN SPHERE

Cargoes Between Foreign Countries May Also Be Insured If Ship Is of Japan

In order to facilitate the smooth exchange of the essential materials between countries within the Co-Prosperity Sphere the Government has decided to enlarge the wartime marine insurance zone while the National Re-insurance Act will be applied for cargoes transported between Japan, Manchoukuo and China, it was disclosed today.

Simultaneously, cargoes between foreign countries within the Co-Prosperity Sphere, other than Manchoukuo also may be insured when the first ship of transport is a vessel of a Japanese concern, the report said. It added that the new regulations will be enforced from October 20.

The scale of the new rates of insurance premiums is as follows:

	Ships (Rates per ¥100)		
Routes	Japanese	M'choukuo, China	Others
1. Between ports in Japan, Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto and the South Seas Islands	10 sen	20 sen	10 sen
2. Between ports in Japan (incl. South Seas Islands and Kwangtung) Manchoukuo and China	20 sen	20 sen	20 sen

OIL REFINERS BODY DECIDES TO HOLD INAUGURAL MEET

The selection of directors and managers having been finished, the Petroleum Refiners Federation has decided to hold an inaugural general meeting in Tokyo sometime during the latter part of this month in order to discuss various questions of importance relative to the establishment of the Petroleum Refiners Association which is expected to exercise its control over the Petroleum Refiners Federation, the Refined Oil Joint Account Office, the Oil Refining Material Control Association, and the research section of the Japan Petroleum Company, says the Yomiuri-Hochi.

The Petroleum Refiners Federation will have a business bureau which is divided into a joint account section and a materials distribution section.

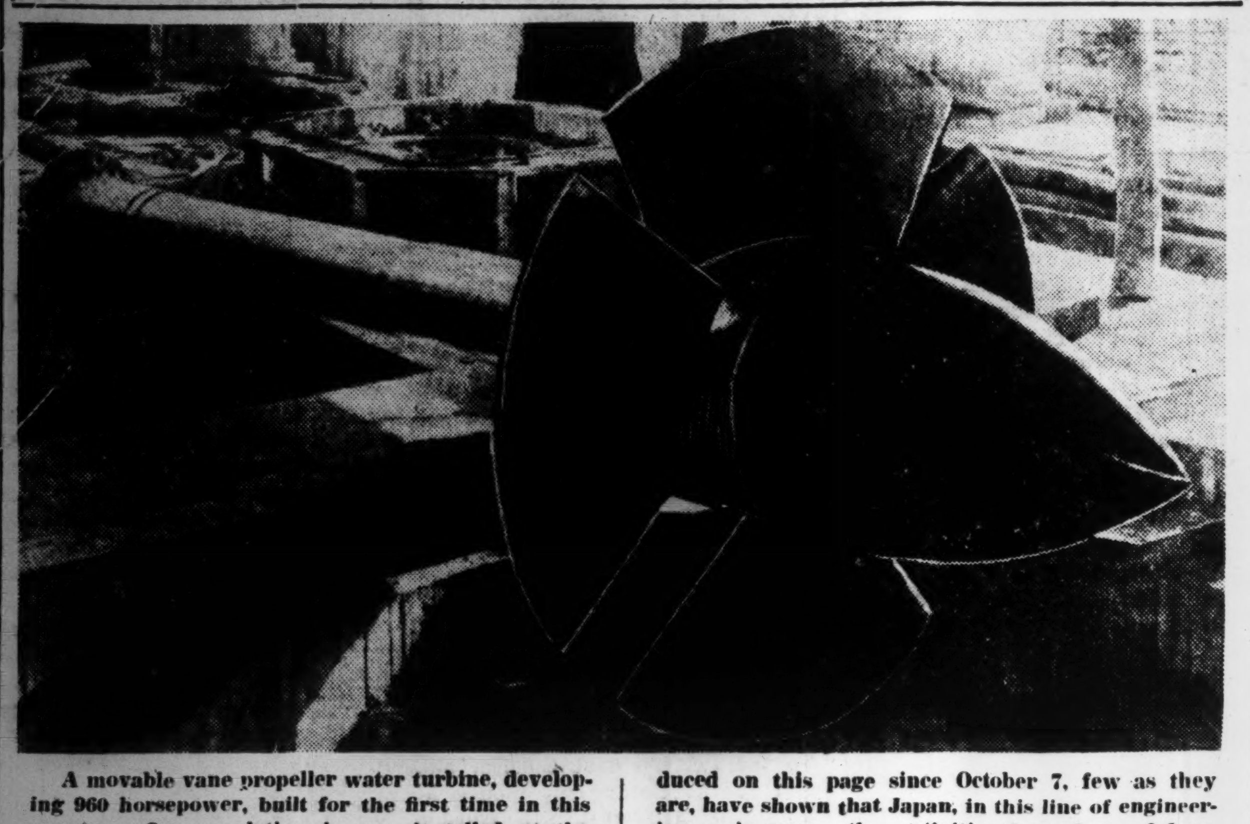
The officials of the association will be as follows:

Masakichi Mizuta (vice-president of the Japan Petroleum Company)—Director in chief.

Kazuo Katayama (director of the Maruzen Company) and others—Directors.

Yasuzo Tsuchida (director of the Pacific Petroleum Company)—Chief of the Business Department.

A Water Turbine Novelty of 1929



A movable vane propeller water turbine, developing 960 horsepower, built for the first time in this country. On completion it was installed at the Electricity Bureau of the Kanazawa Municipality. The glimpses of the past in water turbines reproduced on this page since October 7, few as they are, have shown that Japan, in this line of engineering, as in many other activities, has advanced from the stage of importation to that of imitation, then to improvement and finally to invention.

ECONOMIC FREEDOM VITAL TO FILIPINOS

Rich Unexploited Land Will Give Islanders Self-Sufficiency, Says Adviser Murata

Explaining the existing condition in the Philippines, Shozo Murata, supreme adviser to the Japanese Military Administration, writing in the current issue of the Jikyoku Jiho states that the inoculation of traditional Japanese spirit into Filipino youths is a vital problem which has a great bearing on the future of the islands, states Domei.

"Despite the short period since the fall of Corregidor, a rapid stride is being made in the restoration of peace and order," Mr. Murata declared, "and one is hardly aware that an epochal battle is raging in the Pacific.

"When Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma former Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces, in the Philippine Islands, clarified the true Japanese intention in an announcement issued on August 3, the Filipinos, particularly the so-called intellectual class, were deeply impressed and openly manifested their determination to walk hand in hand with Japan in constructing a common prosperity sphere.

"Every indication points to a conclusion that the Filipinos have realized the folly of dancing to the American music, and realized that their primary duty is to reorganize the economic structure of the Philippines.

Learning Nippon Language

"Of late, it is not unusual to see the Filipinos jotting down notes as they stop Japanese pedestrians in their enthusiasm to learn the language. Many shop employees are doing their utmost to serve the Japanese customers in broken Japanese."

Referring to the food situation, Mr. Murata declared that the Philippines before the war was solely dependent on export for its economic structure, but now that its connection with the United States has been completely severed, there is no alternative but to strive for an economic independence. Endowed with fertile soil and a vast strength of rich unexploited land, self-sufficiency is naturally possible.

With regard to the educational problem, Mr. Murata explained that during its domination over the Islands, America concentrated on elementary education such as being given in the United States. Consequently, the majority of the citizens are completely Americanized and speaks the English language. The gigantic task lying before us, therefore, is to drive out this deep-rooted Americanism and implant the traditional Japanese spirit among them," he asserted.

"The Filipino youths were educated in such a way to strive in making their living by use of of tongue so to speak rather than to take part in manual labor," he added. "Under such circumstances, a great deal of attention is necessary in training them for industrial fields.

"The only means of overcoming these misconceptions and building a new Philippines is through faith."

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	129.50	+0.30
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	95.90	+0.30
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	96.00	+0.20
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.10	Same

Mirrors of the Heroic Age

(Continued from Page 6)

Kanryo came to live at such a place instead of at Kamakura, what the domestic condition of that House was at the time it was attacked, crushed and swallowed by this terrible man from Ise.

First as to the office of Kanto Kanryo which we knew so well at one time but which has become somewhat blurred as our thoughts came to be occupied more and more with the history of today instead of yesterday.

Motouji, the first Kanryo, discharged his duties conscientiously, dying in the Shohei 22nd year (1367), the same year in which also died his brother, Yoshiakira, in Kyoto, and he bequeathed his office to his son, Ujimitsu, a lad of eight years. As Ujimitsu grew older, he became a man of overweening ambition in which respect he bore a close family resemblance to his notorious grandfather.

He thought, and he backed it with unimpeachable justification, why he should be sitting on the Shogunal chair in Kyoto, instead of rusticating, as he put it, in this out-of-the-way Kamakura, and took his chief Minister, Uyesugi Noriharu, in his confidence: "Suppose we invade Kyoto and destroy our cousin and make his place mine! What do you think?" Noriharu who was a man of upright principles and who had the real interest of the Kanryo at heart, put his foot down upon it as an outragious, traitorous scheme. (The shogun in office at the time was the famous Yoshimitsu of the Golden Pavilion fame). The mad Ujimitsu would not listen to Noriharu's sane words. Whereon the old councilor made the most effective of remonstances: he wrote a letter of admonition, addressed to the Kanryo, and committed harakiri. In the face of such stern advice Ujimitsu dared not carry out his reckless plan. But all his lifelong days he remained the unhappiest of mortals, being harassed with envy, jealousy and frustrated ambition. And he lived to see his cousin in Kyoto build the famous "Flower Palace" at Muromachi, and bloom and flourish like Solomon in all his glory, and died in his 40th year (1398), that is, a year after he had the misery of seeing the incomparable Golden Pavilion reared by his adversary.

(To Be Continued)

PRICE FIXING PROPOSED

At 7th Day Meeting of Concordia Society

Domei

HSINKING, October 7.—As a measure of price stabilization, the Manchoukuo Government will adopt an economic equalization funds system to function in connection with the fixation of prices of staple commodities, it was revealed at the seventh day meeting of the Concordia Society Conference here this morning.

Further centralization of the various industrial and economic structures will be enforced, it was said.

Simultaneously effective steps will be taken by the authorities concerned to absorb surplus purchasing power as well as to reorganize the distribution system of essential commodities, it was also revealed.

TURKS LEAD WORLD IN MOHAIR EXPORTS

Produce About 6,000 Tons of Angora-Goat Wool Annually —Germany Imports Most

"Mohair, made from the hair of Angora goats, is a specie of soft woolen material with a silky luster akin to that of alpaca. Compared with ordinary wool, it is slightly coarse but more durable. It is by virtue of these merits that mohair is popularly used for shawls, gloves and other personal ornaments," says the September number of the Kokusei Graph, surveying the world demand and supply situation of this material.

Continuing, the Kokusei Graph proceeds:

"Angora goats are traditionally reared in Asia Minor whereas mohair is one of the staple products of Turkey. However, the United States leads the world in the production of mohair, for her own output is estimated at 7,200 metric tons a year or approximately 45 per cent of the world output against approximately 6,000 tons a year in Turkey and approximately 1,900 tons a year in the Union of South Africa.

"Though statistically unascertainable, America ships abroad very little of her mohair production, the largest exporter of the product being Turkey. It nevertheless deserves notice that Turkish exports annually fluctuate to a noticeable extent. For example, her exports during 1936 totalled approximately 7,500 tons, or more than her average annual output, but during the following year the figure dropped to approximately 4,000 tons and during 1938 to approximately 3,000 tons or 45 per cent of her output during the same year.

Germany Takes Most

"As regards the countries importing Turkish Mohair, it is understood that Germany took approximately 5,000 tons in 1936, or 69 per cent of the total volume exported from Turkey during the year. Turkey's next best customer was Soviet Russia.

"The Union of South Africa exports approximately 2,500 tons a year, Great Britain taking most of it. It will be remembered that the Union of South Africa signed a barter agreement with Germany prior to the current European war for mohair trade between the two countries.

"Britain, bought from foreign sources 1,600 tons of mohair from January to June (inclusive) 1939, showing a gain of 400 tons over the corresponding period of 1938. Of this figure, 900 tons were imported from Turkey and 700 tons from the Union of South Africa. The heavy decrease in the volume of British mohair imports during 1938 as compared with the first half of 1933, when 4,000 tons were imported, is directly the result of the outmoding of apparel made of mohair.

"Below is given a list of the world output of mohair from 1930 to 1938 inclusive:

World Output of Mohair
(In 1,000 metric tons)

	Union of of S. Africa	U.S.A	Turkey	others	Total
1930	2.7	7.8	5.6	0.4	16.5
1931	1.9	8.7	6.8	0.5	17.9
1932	2.4	7.5	6.6	0.5	17.0
1933	6.3	7.2	6.1	0.9	20.5
1934	2.3	7.3	5.3	0.3	15.2
1935	4.3	7.1	5.5	0.4	17.3
1936	2.2	7.3	6.3	0.4	16.2
1937	1.9	7.4	5.4	0.4	15.1
1938	1.7	7.6	6.4	0.5	16.2

Bill Clearings

October 13
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	249.910	165.640
Balance	34,604	24.956

SILK SPOTS STEADY AS DEMAND KEPT UP

Crop Far Larger Than Originally Estimated Seen for Gumma

(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

YOKOHAMA, October 13.—The activity in spot raw silk business was maintained steady last week. The common grades had good demand at prices kept strong, but supplies coming forward were not enough to meet it. Some forward orders were placed to cover the shortage of the spot supplies and in provision for a possible shortage in future.

Toward the weekend, parleys for forward business increased in 20/22, 27/29 and 41/43 deniers for deliveries, extending over to January or February next, and the demand seemed to be much more actual than speculative. There was no change whatever in the futures market, which marked time since it was difficult to see into the future in the existing conditions of the export trade and in view of doubtful prospects on the Exchange.

Arrivals were too limited to present the best autumnal season for raw silk and were scarcely over 1,000 bales daily at Yokohama and Kobe. This was a natural result of the decreased cocoon crop. The late autumn cocoon crop was also expected to fall short of the average. The prospects of raw silk supply for early next year were, therefore, not encouraging in the existing conditions.

In this connection, the National Silk Reelers' Federation has proposed some effective measures for improving the cocoon crop situation as the National Silk Raisers' Federation has planned it. It is hoped that these efforts will prove effective in due course.

Meanwhile, welcome news has been received from Gumma Prefecture, one of the largest sericultural centers in Japan, where the late fall season is progressing quite satisfactorily for silk raising and a crop far in excess of the original estimate is expected.

Simplified System Projected

A simplification of the present system of inspection of raw silk is reported to be under contemplation by the authorities concerned. In Yokohama and Kobe, raw silk, Test A, is divided into grades from AAA Special down to F, while raw silk, Test B, inspected locally is classified from the 1st to the 6th grades, which almost correspond to the grades C F of Test A. The domestic demand for raw silk, Test A, under the reorganization of the silk weaving industry is limited to the C and lower grades. At the same time, raw silk, Test B, is increasing in supply on the local markets as a result of the commencement of regular business at the 12 local Inspection Offices. This is doing without Test A silk in the export ports. The attitude of the Government authorities on this question is being watched with interest, as abolition of Test A would widely affect commission merchants.

Japan Rules Indian And Pacific Oceans

(Continued From Page 6)

objectives seem further away than ever.

The mighty battleships of the American Pacific Fleet met the same fate as the British warships of the East Asiatic fleet before the attack of the intrepid Japanese Navy airmen and seamen. Of the 17 capital ships that made up the main fighting strength of the United States navy, only seven remain undamaged today. (The Japanese Navy sank five and damaged four, while the Italian navy sank one. Of those remaining, two are over-aged and are admitted to be unfit for Pacific War duty. To reinforce this depleted main strength, only four battleships are now under construction. Of the American aircraft carriers, already six of the seven carriers had at the outbreak of the war been sunk by Japan.

The United States, thus, was not only unable to retrieve for England its control of the Indian and south Pacific waters, but lost for itself the control in the Pacific, thus to extend Japan's sea supremacy.

In the Atlantic the work of the United States navy is on one hand to reinforce the British fleet in maintaining sea supremacy there, while it must also undertake on the other hand the supplying and convoying of Allied shipping to bolster England's home defense.

In this latter duty a number of America's 37 cruisers and 171 destroyers are required, while of its total shipping tonnage, published in American newspapers to be 13,500,000 tons at the end of last year, coastal and inland commerce. Of the remainder, over 2,500,000 tons had been sunk by Axis commerce-raiders up to May of this year. At the most America can commission only about 4,000,000 tons of new shipping this year. At most, then, America can only but temporarily postpone the day when England's vital sea life-lines are totally destroyed. But, on the other hand, the support of the Japanese Navy will speed up and expand the activities of the German and Italian commerce-raiders upon this rapidly-depleting Allied shipping.

Loses Vulnerability

Whether studied from the point of England regaining its former sea supremacy or from that of England checking the heavy toll exacted on its commerce, there seems very little probability that this once-great sea power can regain its invulnerable position held just before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Even the joint action by the Anglo-American powers will not change this situation.

On the day that these two lose control of the Atlantic, on that day will England be brought to its knees. And with the United States losing supremacy in both the Atlantic and the Pacific, America will be isolated in the two American continents, which will then be faced by the growing, crushing pressure of the might of Japan and its allies, and it at present cannot help but consider what its fate will be at that time.

That glorious dream held by the Anglo-American powers, to return to their "golden age" and by the joint power of their navies to control the seas of the world, has faded, and these two are now witnessing the establishment of a truly new world order.

(End)

WORLD ECONOMY AT CROSSROADS

World Trade Expected to Pass Through Three Stages of Development During and After Current War; Prof. Kosaka Describes Them

The world trade both during and after the present war will pass through three stages of development, always adapting itself to the progress of great-sphere economy. The first stage is the age of trade within the respective economic blocs of the world which is divided into two large camps hostile to each other; the second stage will be the age of trade among the different economic blocs after the termination of hostilities and the third stage the age of world-wide trade under a new order which will be brought about by the complete surrender of the United States.

This is the opinion of Prof. Torizo Kosaka, doctor of commercial science, of the Waseda University, expressed in an article in the latest issue of the magazine Economist. Under the old order Prof. Kosaka explains, trade has been left to the spontaneous activities of private enterprise, but under a new order in the future it must be conducted on definite economic plans based on national policy aimed at racial happiness. His article runs substantially as follows:

What will become of world trade in the course of the present war and in the post-bellum period? This is a question which comes up in the mind of every one at this moment when world history is at an important turning-point. It will, however, be next to impossible to get a correct answer to this question, at least for the time being. Today when economic changes are controlled exclusively by politics and political moves are in turn influenced by the development of the situation, the future of world trade must of necessity be judged from the possible outcome of the present war, but such a judgment by any one cannot but be within the scope of wishful thinking.

New Phase Opened

The second European War gave rise to a conception of great-sphere economy as a new phase of world economy. When this conception was originally brought into the limelight of discussion the rupture of the British Empire was regarded as fate preordained, and it was considered that Britain, after its retreat from Europe, would move to Canada where it would be included in the pan-American economic bloc. In the circumstances, it was generally thought that the world would be divided into four large economic blocs of Euro-Africa, pan-America, East Asia and the Soviet Union. At that time, the Soviet economic bloc had the greatest possibility of realization while the materialization of the East Asia economic bloc was regarded as the least feasible, so ran the general observation. The Soviet Union in those days was in an international position where it could wield a casting vote between the Axis and anti-Axis influences and Josef Stalin was on extremely high stilts, whereas Japan, with only Manchoukuo and North China included in the yen bloc area, was unable to touch the southern sphere even with its finger tips with the exception of French Indo-China with which it concluded an economic agreement, the Philippines, Malaya, the Dutch East Indies, which were important supply sources for vital materials and even the International and other foreign concessions in Shanghai and foreign concessions in Tientsin having been out-side its sphere of influence.

The outbreak of the German-Soviet War and the subsequent series of Soviet defeats in the war exploded the possibility of the Soviet economic bloc, while the War of Greater East Asia which commenced later, followed by successive victories on Japan's part, has made the realization of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere definite on a far larger scale than had originally been dreamt of. Consequently, the future great-sphere economic blocs will consist of Greater East Asia, Euro-Africa and pan-America, which will form a triangle.

Judging from such objective circumstances, it may be concluded that changes in world trade will be divided into three stages in accordance with the development of great-sphere economy:— firstly, the stage where these economic blocs, divided into two large camps, carry on trade respectively within their own bloc; secondly, the stage where economic blocs will, after the war, conduct occasional trade among them and, thirdly, the stage where worldwide international trade will be resumed under a new order brought about by the complete subjugation of the United States.

Bloc Trade Stage

In the first stage of world trade under the existing war situation, commerce will be carried on within the respective economic blocs with a view to self-supply. Consequently, as long as the war continues, the trade of the world will be restricted within each economic bloc. The argument in favor of abolishing third-countries trade which is recently advanced in some quarters is based on the idea that such a situation is either permanent or must be made permanent. The problem whether trade between countries within an economic bloc is to be regarded as "foreign trade" or not is one which should not be disposed of carelessly as mere word-splitting, because it constitutes an important problem on which the trade policy of each country is to be based.

Term Holds

In the opinion of the writer, who regards autarchial trade in each economic bloc as a form of world trade which has been disintegrated through the exigencies of war, the trade between a state which forms the kernel of an economic bloc and other nations within the bloc should be treated as "foreign trade" in the same manner as commerce between Britain and India, Holland and the former Dutch East Indies or between the United States and the former Philippines had been dealt with, although it will in practise be treated as an intermediate existence between third-countries trade and the so-called colonial trade. Consequently, to attempt to replace the word "trade" with "barter" is as meaningless as to try to use the expression "distribution" in place of "commerce."

CONFAB SCHEDULED BY MUKDEN OFFICES

Survey Will Be Conducted To Meet Demand Due to Speedy Development

In order to meet the demand of the time arising from the speedy development of the economic and industrial circles of Manchoukuo, the municipal and the provincial offices of Mukden in accordance with the instructions of the Hsinking Government, have decided to conduct a thoroughgoing investigation of the present condition of the country relative to the circulation of money, supply of labor, distribution of materials, and three other affairs of economic and industrial importance beginning November, says the Nikkan Kogyo.

As a preliminary measure, the provincial authorities of Mukden will convene a conference at the Hoten Building, October 18, of all economic and industrial organizations in Mukden Province, including the Section of Commerce and Industry of the provincial government, Economic Section of the Municipal Office of Mukden, a number of officials from other offices of the provincial government, representatives of the Central Bank of Mukden, Industrial Bank of Japan, and others.

The conference is intended for the study of all matters relative to the formation of a Commission for the Study of All Industries for State Control by October 25. The enforcement of industrial control in Manchoukuo will be started at the beginning of February next based on the provisions of the Industry Control Law to be promulgated at the beginning of November next.

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Established 1880

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1942

Roosevelt's Columbus Day Talk

On October 12, which is Columbus Day, President Roosevelt delivered another of his fireside chats. This day, which commemorates the discovery of the New World by Christopher Columbus, an Italian sailing under the flag of Spain, has heretofore been fitly celebrated as the day which ushered in a new era of hopefulness, a day which opened up a new world of opportunity and freedom, a day which opened up a new hemisphere where men could carve out their destinies anew unhampered by the restricting traditions of the old world.

This year, however, Roosevelt has made of Columbus Day an occasion to announce his enslavement of American labor. Far from being a day celebrating the dawn of new hope and new opportunities, Columbus Day under Roosevelt proved to be a day when a power-mad dictator, nearing the end of his rope, announced his intention of curbing the hopes and opportunities of his victimized people still further in a vain measure of desperation to prolong his term of despotism. Far from heralding a new era, Columbus Day this year marked the threat of a reactionary defender of the old order to resort to drastic measures to obstruct the construction of the New World Order, a New World Order which incidentally the lands of Columbus' background, Italy and Spain, have already embraced. Roosevelt has reversed the significance of Columbus Day and has made of it a day of reactionary defiance against the progressive forces which are working today for a new world of hope and opportunity.

Although the greater part of Roosevelt's fireside chat dealt with the unprecedented restrictive measures which he has in mind for American labor, he naturally tried to sugar-coat his bitter dose by disparaging the activities of the Axis Powers. The Axis has been engaging in a "war of nerves", he claimed. It is in accordance with this "war of nerves" that the Axis has fomented suspicion and disunity among the Allies, but these tactics have now turned into a boomerang, according to his contention.

But are the stories of suspicion and disunity and outright mistrust and resentment in the ranks of the Allies mere inventions of the Axis propagandists? Was Stalin waging a "war of nerves" on behalf of the Axis when he accused Britain and the United States of having failed to fulfill their obligations? Were the London newspapers waging a "war of nerves" at the behest of the Axis when they responded to Stalin with a bitter counter-blast? Was Willkie waging a "war of nerves" on behalf of the Axis when he reported that many of the so-called "United Nations" reposed no trust in the good faith of the leading "democratic" Powers? Are all these merely evidence of the "war of nerves" tactics of the Axis? Are all these merely the inventions of the Axis propagandists? Or are they not proofs that disunity and friction actually do exist in the higher circles of the Allied nations? If all this is operating as a boomerang against the Axis as Roosevelt pretends, why is it that the British press within the last day or two has started to clamor anew for the establishment of a unity of command for the Allied forces? Is this not an incontrovertible proof that no real unity of command has ever yet been attained by the Allies?

Roosevelt also tried to sugar-coat the bitter pill he has in store for the American people by telling them of the successes which the American armed forces are having in their operations all over the world. But it is significant that he dealt only in glittering generalities, that he could produce no factual report to back up his claims. The only specific incident he could mention was the fact that he had awarded a distinguished service medal to a young man who had rescued his comrades from the oily waters of the sea after their ship had been torpedoed. As for specific military matters, he bluntly told his people to entrust everything to his command. In a tirade against what he called the "typewriter strategists", he declared that the people were not to question the judgment of the High Command. Is this not conclusive proof that Roosevelt cannot afford to have his people ask searching questions about the actual facts of America's war achievements?

But although the American authorities may thus choose to hide their actions in silence, we can tell specifically that the Americans have been doing. The only place where the strength of the United States has hit Japan in the past several weeks was off the China coast where an American submarine torpedoed and sank a defenseless Japanese vessel carrying one thousand and eight hundred British war prisoners. We can also tell of the arms which Roosevelt has shipped across the seas only to be captured and used by the Japanese. We can also tell of the tens of thousands of American soldiers, sailors, and marines who fill the prisoners' camps in Japan and in China and in the Philippines. It is no wonder that Roosevelt has sternly admonished the "typewriter strategists" not to raise too many embarrassing questions but to trust implicitly and silently the high officers who do his bidding.

Roosevelt also stated that the atrocities committed by the Axis are a sign the war efforts of the Allies are beginning to tell. If that is the case, what about the senselessly severe persecution of innocent Japanese civilians in the United States? What about the unspeakable cruelties inflicted on Japanese nationals by the British authorities in India, Burma, Singapore, and elsewhere? In view of the widespread atrocities which the British and the Americans have been committing, b Roosevelt's own reasoning, is this not proof that the Allies are seeking an outlet for their complete military frustration by wreaking blind frenzy upon helpless Axis civilians? Is this not proof that it is the Allies who are beginning to realize their own impotence?

The central core of Roosevelt's talk, however, was the disclosure which he made concerning his scheme for the enslavement of American labor. In an attempt to cope with the calamitous situation into which he has plunged America, Roosevelt stated in effect that the control and ordering of all labor must be exercised henceforth arbitrarily by him. How desperate the shortage of labor in the United States is as the result of the predicament which Roosevelt's policy has brought about, can be judged from the fact that already a surprising proportion of even the manual labor in the American factories is being done by women. And Roosevelt went on ominously to declare that the proportion of women forced into this sort of work will steadily increase. Roosevelt also went on actually to encourage and praise the conscription of child labor. He also declared that negro labor would have to be utilized even in regions where public sentiment normally opposed negro labor. He also declared children in the schools would have to curtail their school hours to donate their labor to the war industries and that older people heretofore considered too old for work would have to come back into the harness.

Most revealing is Roosevelt's declaration that all this labor would be conscripted by government order, that workers will be compelled to remain in a given locality or compelled to go into a different field at the arbitrary command of the government. Thus, by Roosevelt's dictum of Columbus Day, 1942, there has ended all freedom for American labor and with it has disappeared all hope and opportunity for a free American society. The dictatorship of Roosevelt has moved one more step closer to complete and arbitrary despotism.

This rapid hurtling toward more and more complete dictatorship in America proves that for all the natural resources which her country possesses, these are of little practical use to her without adequate manpower. And this latest fireside chat of Roosevelt discloses that this manpower is pitifully inadequate. To be sure, even with sufficient manpower, nothing will avail without proper spiritual power, in the realm of which the United States can offer no comparison with Japan. But even in this factor of manpower alone, Roosevelt by his talk has disclosed that the United States is sadly deficient.

In the light of these facts which Roosevelt has inadvertently disclosed, what question can there be as to which side is winning the present war and as to which side is bound to continue winning until it attains complete victory in the end?

A Year Ago Today

October 14, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

The British invasion of West Asia to form the front line for the defense of India has steadily progressed. It started with the Iraq incident in May, followed by the invasion of Syria in June, and the invasion of Iran in August. While Germany was concentrating her activities on the eastern front, Britain occupied most of West Asia and thus succeeded in strengthening the defense of India.

NEW MORAL FORCE PROPELLING CONSTRUCTION OF GREATER ASIA

Japan's Scheme of World Order Is Magnanimous, Being Based on The Principle of Hakko Ichiu

By AKIYOSHI TAJIRI
Written for the Japan Times Advertiser

It is self-evident that the fundamental ideal of the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Zone consists in permitting each of the countries in the world to have its proper place under the great principle of Hakko Ichiu. This is an idea quite clear to us, the Japanese people, but one which is difficult for Westerners to understand, and to a lesser degree, for Orientals other than the Japanese. However, it is essential that this idea should be made understandable to everyone in the interest of the construction of Greater East Asia, nay, of the great principle of Hakko Ichiu.

The League of Nations was the greatest trial of the peace mechanism constructed on the fiction that "all states are equal," which applied the Anglo-American spirit of nationalism to international relations. The so-called "Byodo" or equality was nominal. Both America and Britain did everything possible within and outside the League of Nations to prevent other countries from rising to their own level. In fact, their attitude toward other countries was tantamount to a denial of equality and a check on their development. Thus the insistence on the equality of states and the principle of the development of states had already been ignored or violated by Britain and America. It was the Anglo-American fiction of "all states are equal" and their betrayal which led the League to its ruin. This fiction as well as the ideological plot of hiding behind it still remains baneful. It served the League of Nations right to have been brought to ruin, but it is to be regretted that this very idea and attitude on the part of America and Britain brought about the present great war.

Anglo-American Plot

America and Britain made an all-out effort within and outside the League to strengthen their respective camps, at the same time making a frantic effort to bring pressure to bear upon Japan and Germany who were on the forefront of national development. What they sought was world hegemony. Equality of states and protection of freedom have been their favorite baits to attract public opinion. The economic pressure brought to bear upon Japan and Germany by them as well as by their allies with their vast territory and enormous resources, became extremely intense, with the result that the oppressed were obliged to form a Grossraumwirtshaft or a Co-Prosperity Zone as the only means of self-preservation; hence the clash between the Old Order and the New Order.

The first factor in a war that is caused by such circumstances naturally bears a heavy economic complexion. The question of world peace requires an economic solution. The idea of a New World Order as well as the plan of a Grossraumwirtshaft both aim at fully satisfying the economic requirement called self-sufficiency.

However, the War of Greater East Asia is being fought for a more pressing purpose. It is being fought for the preservation of natural life, the fulfilment of the legitimate desire to liberate all Asiatic nations from Anglo-American pressure—a desire based upon what may be called the principle of "Life-preservation."

Since the world came under the control of capitalism, human beings have been "metaphysicalized" into "economic human beings" and the world into an "economic world." The world was on the point of being controlled by machine-civilization by the individualism and materialism of industrialized America and Britain, by republicanism and by the epicurian life under the plausible excuse of freedom. The spirit of all human beings has submitted to economy and their life subjugated by materials, i.e. they have been controlled by capitalism and materialism. The War of Greater East Asia broke out at the very moment when Asia, which had accumulated the most exuberant spiritual culture and developed a moral life, found the fountainhead of its life about to be dried up by materialistic America and Britain. It is a war being fought by all Asiatic races, with Japan as the prime mover.

Japan possesses strong vitality, hence it is keenly responsive to inspiration, devotes itself to creative and renovating undertakings, and is endeavoring to construct a New World Order based upon morality. Accordingly the characteristic of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, which represents the constructive side of this war, consists in liberating all Asiatic races from the control of America and Britain in order to satisfy their legitimate demands based upon the national-life preservation principle, and to make them start creative activities, recognizing their ability to effect self-development, in other words, to give the proper place to each of them under the great principle of Hakko Ichiu.

Though it is obvious that Japan's ability to protect and develop her spiritual culture in the face of the influx of heterogenous foreign spirits is ascribable to her unique national polity, it is, in the last analysis, her family system which has been most conducive to her national development and which is a reservoir of absolute love, the motive power of the creation of spiritual culture. In fact, our life, our subsistence and our self development are all guaranteed and stimulated by love. We have our own aspiration and realize our own mission by identifying ourselves with our "family." We are not in a world isolated from the family. We are part of a House which is creative and dynamic, so it may be said that we are a dynamic factor in society. It is not inequality nor privilege nor power which regulates the mutual relations between the members of a family, but love, trust and responsibility. However, it is essential that we should make a distinction between the form of development and process of life of each unit of the family and the sublimity of the life and subsistence of each unit of the family. In other words, while a baby and a university student are likewise to be equally respected as members of the family, there is a difference and a peculiarity between the future careers and creativeness of them and also between their faculties.

Regard for Form Only

If we observe life as above referred to, we shall have to recognize a gradual transformation and growth of the same (i.e. the life of each unit of the family), but Anglo-American demagogues consider all human beings as being on an equal footing individually, socially and nationally; they consider it as a just principle of humanity to regard "mechanicalistically" the rights of all human beings as equal. Mark's discourse on class-war, and the doctrine of racial equality which was propounded by Wilson, are typical examples of this ideological tendency. They pay attention to the outer form of human beings alone, not observing the process of growth or development of their inner life and faculties.

The responsibility of each person towards the House is not what has been forced upon him. It means the absolute love of the family arising from the realization that as his vitality or power of living has been fostered by love of the family, it is his bounden duty to do something for the family. In a nutshell, it is an absolutely disinterested service of love.

Analyzing the House in this way, we find a golden principle (this term is not exact; it sounds too cold, but for lack of a better term, we use it here), which has so far been supporting and stimulating the development of our life since the dawn of history. It is the principle which defines the relations between the House and the individuals or units composing it, for life cannot exist without the House, in other words, it is always with the House. It is the principle of respecting the individual the principle of the individuals having, as the house-head or as a member of the family, a share in the service of the House to the State; and the principle of the inter-relation between the life of the individual in creative work as well as in self-development. And the motive-power which keeps alive these principles is the absolute love already referred to.

These Are Basic Ideals

These principles for the moral order of the House are to form the basic ideals of the moral order of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, because though the East Asia Co-Prosperity Zone is controlled by economic factors in the process of its growth as is the case with all other Grossraumwirtshaft zones, the Asiatic races have, besides this, a common hereditary property which serves as a tie which binds them together firmly, and also an absolute love as a basic ideal of their life.

Asia begot great religions and made a glorious contribution to the world's spiritual culture on account of this very love. Buddhism, Christianity, Confucianism, Mohammedanism and Hinduism are all essentially Asiatic spiritual products. The great spiritual culture or civilization of Asia played an important role in the spheres of literature, science and politics. Indeed, the machine civilization and scientific civilization of which the various races in Europe and America boast originated in Asia. Chinese ethics, Indian knighthood, which forms the bri m thought, Saracen culture, and Arabian knighthood, which forms the brilliant culture of Asia have all been absorbed and refined by Japan which has a unique national structure and which has never been conquered. The essence of each of the different cultures has finally been taken into the House of Japan, and through this filter it is going to assert itself as a fundamental principle of East Asiatic morality as well as of world morality.

(To Be Continued)

MIRRORS OF THE HEROIC AGE

Hojo Soun

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times Advertiser Staff

Part III

As a man ascends in political influence or in social station, he will want a high-sounding name in keeping with his advancement, and it is time we had discarded the plebeian name of Shinkuro in favor of the more dignified Nagauji. Now we find Ise Nagauji, Lord of Kokokuji Castle, in the capacity of ruler of a realm, however inconspicuous it might be on the map of Tokaido, but he made an astute administrator. Having known what it was to be lowly and poor, and having suffered many hardships and trials, he understood the psychology of the under-dog. In other words, he was a thorough man of the world, as were his six henchmen.

Nagauji's first business was to help the poor and the unfortunate. To the sick he gave medical aid, and to the needy lent money at a reasonable interest. He issued a code of moral precepts—an art in which Nagauji particularly excelled—made up of sound advice and instructions such as "rise early, work hard, be diligent at your work, respect your superiors, be honest, faithful, etc." He encouraged agriculture and sericulture as the two divine vocations of the farmer, and trained a company of soldiers to guard the frontiers. All of which brought a wonderful result: Nagauji's prestige mightily rose in the eyes of the people, and the district prospered as it had never done before. Particularly beneficent was his financial policy. The story which went abroad that Nagauji was a generous lender and that he often pardoned the debts of those too poor to pay, attracted many persons from far and near, among them men of respectable, warrior classes who were pressed for hardship of living and anxious to better their lot under luckier heavens. So did grow the population of his land and its prosperity.

A Living God

Many simple-hearted folk expressed their willingness to give their lives, if necessary, for their new ruler, and before long built a shrine by a picturesque pond, called Yoshihara Ike, dedicated to him as a token of their gratitude and reverence. It was a most unusual thing that any people should erect a shrine to the memory of a man while he was still in his flesh and blood. Ise Nagauji had thus become a sort of living deity to his people. It need hardly be said that one or another of his six trusted Ministers had indirectly helped in bringing about the deification.

One year a famine occurred, as it generally did at an interval of five or 10 years, and Nagauji was equal to the emergency. His six Ministers went among the disaffected villages, alleviating their sufferings out of the official granary.

"You wonder why our Lord is so graciously kind to you, considering he bears the name of a stranger in this part of the world," they preached among the grateful people. "The truth is that he is a descendant from a collateral line of Hojo family, a branch of the same stock as yourselves."

So they imagined the mystery of Nagauji's god-like benevolence clarified and the ties of relationship between ruler and ruled were further strengthened. Here we should remember that just as in our twentieth century the sense of racial pride and nationalistic patriotism are so strongly developed that men everywhere are willing to fight, even to die, in the cause of these sacred words, so the people of 16th century Japan worshipped the names of their great lineal ancestors. Nagauji knew he was in the land, or in the close vicinity of it, where Hojo was a venerated name, so there was nothing more politic than that should be identified with it.

The hearts of his subjects completely won, Nagauji began to study ways and means of taking the adjacent province of Izu which he was determined to accomplish by every means, fair or foul. Izu was an old, thriving province, and formed the portals that led into the vast territory of Kanto. Here resided the Kanto Kanryo (Governor-General of Kanto) of the name of Ashikaga Masatomo, popularly known as "Izu Kubo" (Lord of Izu) or "Horikoshi Kubo" (Horikoshi being the name of the place where his official residence stood). His name was mentioned already, being the sender of a punitive embassy to the House of Imagawa when it was in the throes of a domestic crisis.

Kanto Kanryo

Before Nagauji pounced upon Izu with one tiger's leap, let us renew our knowledge as to the nature of Izu province and as to how one

(Continued on Page 5)

JAPAN NOW UNDISPUTED RULER OF PACIFIC AND INDIAN OCEANS

German U-Boats Find Powerful Supporter in Imperial Navy in Task of Crushing Allied Commerce

By JUN TSUNODA
(From the Taiheiyo)

Part III

Japan, differing from Germany, is not a continental nation but is composed of a number of islands. Freed from the restrictions of the Washington and London Naval Pacts, it has risen to become a first-rate naval power. Thus, an Anglo-Japanese War involves naval campaigns and is fundamentally different from the Anglo-German War, with both sea powers competing for naval supremacy.

Last autumn responsible naval quarters secretly informed the United States that it was desirable to restrain Japan's entry into the war in view of the European deadlock, but when international complications grew worse that winter, England, in a vain attempt to meet the threat of the mighty Imperial Japanese Navy, hurriedly sent the newly-launched, "unsinkable" Prince of Wales and the high speed battle-cruiser Repulse from her two-hemisphere navy to Singapore, where they arrived just six days before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

The Battles of Hawaii and off Malaya during the first three days of the war resulted with Japan taking a great lead in the struggle for Pacific supremacy. However, unlike the Battle of Jutland, Japan gained its victories not through the sole use of its warships, but by her superior air units. In the European War dive-bombers of the German Luftwaffe attacked British warships coming within 100 miles of land, and they destroyed two cruisers off Norway, three cruisers off Crete and another off Sicily, but none of the warships sunk was of the capital-ship class. The fleet air arm of the British navy operating from aircraft carriers damaged three Italian battleships at Taranto, another at Martaban and the German pocket-battleship Bismarck, but even these air attacks did not result in the sinking of the capital ships.

Successful Attacks

Yet, it was from the very outset of the War of Greater East Asia that Japanese airmen so effectively attacked enemy battleships and battle-cruisers that they were sent to the bottom under the rain of bombs and torpedoes. In the Battle of the Coral Sea, too, Japanese planes sank an American capital ship. Britain, with her sea power, was unable to stand up against this new type of naval strategy which was unlooked for in its plans of sea warfare.

It is no longer a question of England, having lost its supremacy in the Greater East Asia waters, to assemble a powerful fleet of battleships and move into the Indian and Pacific Oceans to recover its former position, but it must wait until the day when it has planned out new strategies and undertake new naval engineering and construction on its warships before it can hope to challenge Japan's supremacy. Japan, with its superior force, can move at will from the Pacific into the western Indian Ocean, extend its power eastward to limitless waters.

The English navy was ever recognized to be the first line of defense for the British Empire, but already it has been defeated in both the Pacific and Indian Oceans by the Japanese Navy, so that one corner of the empire defenses has crumbled. That the activities of the Japanese Navy had overturned many of the advantages held by Britain during her two and a half years of the European War can be shown by the following summary of what England has lost.

Reinforcement Stopped

England and its allies were checked in all efforts to send reinforcements and supplies to their overseas possessions. This was the case in the Philippines, the Netherlands East Indies, Malaya and Burma, where the Japanese Army carried on operations with the cooperation of the Navy, while enemy fleets and troops were unable to come to reinforce the beleaguered defenders. Even the vital defense point of Singapore, a key to the British control of the southwestern Asia area, was lost because of England's inability to reinforce it. This contrasts with the fact that it was in 1781 that Britain last lost a colony, when the United States declared its independence, and since then by the weight of its naval strength it had been able to hold together its empire.

When the Japanese Navy took practical control of most of the Indian Ocean, British shipping-lanes to those territories which were supplying England with manpower and vital raw materials were cut, and in particular were its life-lines between north Africa and western Asia disrupted. Loss of the supremacy in the Indian Ocean affected seriously British shipping routes in the Mediterranean, and conversely Germany and Italy gained greater freedom there so that they could move to make a direct threat against Suez. Added to England's difficulties was the fact that Australia and New Zealand became isolated by severing of their sea-connections with the rest of the British Empire.

Pressure Lifted

With the pressing authority emanating from the facts that Japan had seized control in the Pacific and Indian Oceans and that British supremacy in the Atlantic was gravely threatened, the pressure that England had imposed upon neutral countries along the coasts of Europe was lifted, and these nations became free to determine their own policies without outside coercion.

As pointed out previously in this article, submarine warfare against enemy commerce is restricted without a powerful surface fleet that can support and reinforce these commerce-raiders. With the mighty Japanese Navy roving the Pacific and Indian Oceans, German and Italian undersea craft have that indispensable support of a main fighting unit so that their activities since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War have been greatly extended and have exacted heavier toll from the enemy. It has become possible now to deal a mortal blow against the weak-point in the British Empire, the cutting of its sea life-lines.

Finally, with growing pressure upon its life-lines, England in realization that the only decisive victory over Germany and Italy can come from great triumph over the Axis armies on the European battleground, will seek to undertake an expedition upon the continent. Even if it can assemble shipping sufficient to transport a mighty army to Europe, for we must not forget the toll taken by Axis raiders on its commerce, England faces the growing peril raised by the increasing possibility that her sea supremacy in even the Atlantic might be upset.

Tables Turned

England, while holding control of the Atlantic maintained almost an invulnerable position as against Germany, but now the situation is reversed, and with the loss of much of its naval power, it is witnessing the impracticability and vulnerability of its master strategies planned before the participation of Japan in the war.

In contrast, while this fading empire of England is falling from its former predominant place as a sea power imposing its arrogant will by the strength of its navy, the Island Empire of Japan is steadily extending the waters to come under the control of the Imperial Navy and as against its enemies is rapidly moving into an invulnerable position.

England's "golden age" was in the nineteenth century, between the Napoleonic and the first European War. During this period, it ruled supreme as the greatest world empire and was able, by the great naval superiority it wielded following the Battle of Trafalgar, to impose its own type of world order.

Then came the first European War, and though it emerged victorious, England by becoming a signatory of the Washington Naval Pact overthrew its traditions to recognize naval parity with the United States. Thus, England's single-handed world policy-making came to be shared with the United States, under the joint supremacy of their navies. From this arose in one section of Britain's political circles a strong and persistent demand for Anglo-American coalition, but it met with no response.

Naval Alliance Concluded

It was finally in 1940, after the Manchurian Affair, the Ethiopian War, the China Affair, the Munich compromise, finally the outbreak of the second European War and the resultant collapse of France, followed by the declaration of war by the United States, England's promise not to destroy or surrender its fleet in case of defeat by Germany and the transfer of 50 American destroyers to the British fleet clearly showed that these two countries had entered into a naval alliance.

The United States undertook immediately after the French surrender to build up a two-ocean navy which could act in conjunction with the British two-hemisphere navy began in 1937. This cooperation was openly avowed in the seventh and eighth articles of the Atlantic Charter, set up at the Churchill-Roosevelt meeting in the summer of 1941, that joint action would be started by the British and American navies to gain control of the seven seas.

In the six months of the War of Greater East Asia, the United States, as a sea power, tried in vain to recover for England what it had lost and to strengthen the latter's position to bring it back to its invulnerable status as at the end of 1941. But, as a naval power, the United States fared poorly against the might of Japan's Navy, and its

(Continued on Page 5)